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Italy Ski-Lift Disaster: U.S. Crew's Wild Flight

Miscues and Oversights by Aviators
Brought to Light at Military Hearing

By Steve Vogel
Washington Post Service

CAMP LEJEUNE, North Carolina — Route AV047 was popular with Marine pilots at Aviano Air Base near Venice. Flying their jets through the Trentino-Alto Adige region in the northern Italian Alps, the crews got an exhilarating and challenging ride over mountain lakes and valleys with the pink peaks of the Dolomites towering nearby.

As they prepared to take off from Aviano at 2:35 on the afternoon of Feb. 3, crew members of the training flight designated Easy 01 were excited about their mission — the first along that route for several of them, including the pilot, Captain Richard Asbury. They even put a video camera in the front cockpit of their EA-6B Prowler with the apparent intention of capturing the scenery on tape.

An alluring combination of beauty and danger — along with fatal miscalculations and oversights — apparently contributed to one of the deadliest training accidents in the history of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

New information that emerged during a four-day military hearing last

week at this Marine camp near Jacksonville, North Carolina, paints a vivid picture of the fatal flight. The hearing did not include testimony from the crewmen themselves and did not conclusively establish why the Prowler was flying so low when it struck a ski-lift cable at an estimated altitude of 364 feet (110 meters).

A decision whether to court-martial the crew members awaits the conclusion of a second hearing scheduled for June 15.

The low-flying Prowler, it was acknowledged by all, sliced the cable holding a ski gondola on Mount Cermis and sent the 20 people inside falling 300 feet to their deaths on the valley floor near the town of Cavalese.

The accident has rekindled resentment among some European politicians and citizens about the U.S. military presence in Italy. It has forced the Marines to re-evaluate training and flight procedures. And it has threatened the careers and freedom of four Marine officers, accused by their government of involuntary manslaughter but termed by their defend-

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Devastated Italian Town Buries Its Dead

A man weeping Sunday among coffins of 95 victims of southern Italy's mudslides that were laid out for funeral services at a stadium in Sarno. President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro and Prime Minister Romano Prodi were present. Two more bodies were found Sunday, for a total of 119 dead.

Israel Scuttles Plan For Peace Summit

Clinton Sets
A Course of
Confrontation

Netanyahu
Won't Accept
U.S. Condition

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On the short list of foreign policies bearing President Bill Clinton's personal stamp, the role of peace broker in the Middle East ranks near the top.

Mr. Clinton's encompassing embrace of Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat on the White House South Lawn, the day they reached mutual recognition in 1993, was an emotional high point of his first term. The president wept two years later at news of Mr. Rabin's slaying, and he keeps a pebble in his residence from the Israeli leader's grave.

According to advisers, Mr. Clinton can game out the votes inside Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's intricate governing coalition as well as any congressional roll call.

Now Mr. Clinton's relationship with Israel has reached a turning point. After months of worrying that the peace talks were near collapse — and assigning Mr. Netanyahu, in private, the lion's share of the blame — the president and his senior advisers have set a reluctant course of confrontation with Israel's leader.

For several reasons — temperament and politics among them, but also to protect an opening for Mr. Netanyahu to back down — Mr. Clinton and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright are speaking softly of the test of wills. But senior aides to both of them insist that the administration is prepared to turn the heat up if Mr. Netanyahu continues to resist U.S. proposals to break the impasse in his talks with Mr. Arafat.

After separate meetings with Mr. Netanyahu and Mr. Arafat in London last week, Mrs. Albright set Monday as the deadline for Mr. Netanyahu to agree to the American package, which calls for an Israeli withdrawal from 13 percent of the West Bank. Otherwise, she said, "We will have to re-examine our approach to the peace process."

Backing that threat, according to administration officials, is a presidential decision authorizing Mrs. Albright to make a blunt speech describing the American proposals and declaring an end to active U.S. mediation until Israel, like the Palestinians, accepts them.

"There's no question in my mind that the administration is determined to bring this phase to a conclusion in a short number of days," said a participant in planning for the public showdown. "Not weeks. Days."

Said another senior official: "The president feels very strongly that the peace process is one of the biggest priorities in his administration. He's prepared to do everything he can to get this process going again, and

See MIDEAST, Page 8

JERUSALEM — President Bill Clinton's special envoy to the Middle East, Dennis Ross, left Israel on Sunday after the government there rejected an American proposal to revive the moribund peace process.

Palestinian negotiators who met with Mr. Ross said the American diplomat told them that a meeting in Washington of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel, Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, and Mr. Clinton that had been scheduled for Monday had been canceled by the president. The meeting had been aimed at beginning talks on a final Middle East settlement.

Chances for the meeting collapsed when Mr. Netanyahu spurned Washington's proposal that Israel withdraw from a further 13 percent of the West Bank and hand partial control over to the Palestinians. In return, the Palestinian authorities, who originally wanted a withdrawal from 30 percent of the territory, had agreed to intensify measures to contain terrorism directed against Israel.

Mr. Netanyahu's cabinet convened for its regular Sunday meeting but ignored the U.S. ultimatum to accede to the 13 percent proposal and move to talks on a final peace deal with the Palestinians or risk unspecified diplomatic repercussions. Israel contends the U.S. proposal would endanger national security and leave some Jewish settlements isolated.

It is unclear now what steps the Americans will take. On his return to Washington, Mr. Ross is expected to brief Mr. Clinton on his three days of talks with Israeli and Palestinian leaders. Officials here and in Washington have held out hope that the meeting might be rescheduled sometime later this month.

David Bar-Ilan, the spokesman for Mr. Netanyahu, said the prime minister's schedule for the rest of this month was tight and included previously scheduled trips to the United States and China. He told Reuters that it would be difficult to squeeze in a meeting before May 28.

Although Secretary of State Madeleine Albright warned last week that the United States would reassess its mediating role in the Middle East peace process if Israel refused to give ground, few analysts here believed Washington would walk away entirely.

The chief Palestinian negotiator, Saeb Erekat, suggested that no significant downgrading in the American role was likely and noted that Mr. Ross intended to stay involved in the peace process. "He has informed us officially that the summit on Monday is off and that the U.S. regrets this, but they will continue efforts to revive the peace process," he said.

However, Washington could turn up the pressure on Israel by making public the details of the peace proposal.

A Tale of 2 Germanys: Assertiveness vs. Reserve

By John Vinocur
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — These days, there are two Germanys again.

One is the Germany of assertiveness, the Germany of Chrysler, of Rolls-Royce, of Random House. The other is the Germany of deference, of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's willingness to rein his country, to a walk for what he sees as the sake of Europe. Fifty-three years after the end of World War II, this attitude of enforced reserve is still present, but it is no longer a certainty, a constant that reflects the universal instincts of the German people.

Both Germanys were visible during a remarkable week in which Daimler-Benz reached out to capture Chrysler, and Mr. Kohl, in order to avoid a blow-up between France and Germany, abandoned German

goals on how to run the new European Central Bank. For most of the world, the Daimler-Chrysler deal and the maneuvering between Volkswagen and Bayerische Motoren Werke for Rolls-Royce brought neither indignation nor dread. National symbols of two of the victorious powers of World War II were coming under the control of the once ancestral ogre, and whole industrial sectors being rearranged, but at the most elemental level it was all just business.

In Stuttgart or Detroit or Crewe, England, the deals seemed like normal stuff, not aggression. But there was another lesson entirely in the German reaction to the chancellor's about-face on the no-shortened-term formula he had said for months was needed to ensure the independence and respectability of the new bank. Here, German interests, according to German public opinion, had not been adequately de-

fended; the economic giant/political dwarf juxtaposition no longer fit the times.

Mr. Kohl was accused in the German media of giving way, the German man-in-the-street's view about his decision appeared negative or embarrassed, France and President Jacques Chirac were cast as short-sighted villains, and the chancellor's already slim chances for re-election in September were further written off.

Just as much as the takeovers accurately reflected German business' assumption that they could be made without great stir in a world that now regards Germans without special heat, Mr. Kohl's decision appeared to misread Germany's mood in considering one more

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Behind big capitalism, big government. Page 15.

AGENDA

Rushdie Criticizes EU as Soft on Iran

Reuters

BERLIN — Salman Rushdie, the British author who is in hiding to evade a death sentence from Iran for his novel "The Satanic Verses," criticized the European Union on Sunday for failing to take a tougher diplomatic stance against Tehran.

Mr. Rushdie, who made a surprise appearance at a conference on persecuted writers, told journalists that the EU had been "hypocritical" with a softer policy toward Iran than to neighboring Iraq.

"Iran is a wealthy state and Iraq is a poor one," the writer said.

Hakkinen Wins Spain Grand Prix

Mika Hakkinen won the Spanish Grand Prix on Sunday. It was the Finnish driver's third victory of the season and gave the McLaren-Mercedes team his third one-two finish of the year. David Coulthard of Britain, Hakkinen's teammate, was second, 9.4 seconds behind. Page 20.

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Sinn Fein Approves Ulster Agreement

IRA's Political Wing Drops Ban on Taking Part in a New Assembly

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — In a significant change of its traditional policies, Sinn Fein, the political wing of the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republican Army, approved an agreement Sunday that is designed to end sectarian warfare in the mostly Protestant British province of Northern Ireland.

Despite several speeches of passionate dissent at a party conference here, the peace agreement was approved, as was permission for Sinn Fein politicians to take seats in a new Northern Ireland Assembly, one of the key institutions of the new political structure envisioned for the North.

Until Sunday, Sinn Fein refused to take seats in any Northern Parliament because the party felt it would be Protestant-dominated, riding roughshod over Catholic interests. The new assembly is to have a weighted voting system to give Catholics more power than would probably include ministerial posts for Sinn Fein members.

Gerry Adams, the Sinn Fein president, said the action was "historic" and a "watershed" for the republican movement. He acknowledged complaints that the agreement did not provide republicans with their principal goal: a united Ireland, free of British control, run from the Irish Republic.

He said the agreement, approved by Catholic and Protestant leaders on April 10 in Belfast, provided a transitional step toward unity.

The British and Irish governments helped Mr. Adams win approval. London transferred five prominent IRA prisoners from jails in Britain to one in the Irish Republic.

The Irish government allowed some of the prisoners out of prison for a day to argue in favor of the agreement.

The approval of prisoners was vitally important because many republicans felt that the peace agreement meant that the IRA guerrillas had fought and died for 30 years for a united

See ULSTER, Page 8



Two IRA prisoners, Hugh Doherty, left, and Patrick Wilson, who were released for 48 hours, receiving an ovation at Sinn Fein's meeting on Sunday in Dublin.

A Currency-Market Mover Who Prefers the Quiet Life

By Timothy L. O'Brien
New York Times Service

LYFORD CAY, Bahamas — Joseph Lewis is a private man. He lives regally but quietly in a low-slung beachfront manse that abuts a golf course and a yacht-filled marina in this luxurious, palm-swept enclave.

His neighbors include others who value their privacy and the island's tax-haven status: the actor Sean Connery, the novelist Arthur Hailey, Fahad as Sabah, a member of the Kuwaiti royal family, and the mutual-fund legend Sir John Templeton.

Like many of these men, Mr. Lewis's public acts make waves. Last week, he sold a \$244-million stake in Christie's International PLC, the auction house, to the French businessman Francois Pinault. Mr. Lewis also has a world-class art collection that includes a Picasso and a Miro and is the owner of Isleworth, a Windsor, Fla., country-club community that is home to the golfer Tiger Woods, the baseball star Ken Griffey Jr. and the basketball player Shaquille O'Neal.

His significance, though, stems from the business that has allowed him to amass a personal fortune of at least \$2.5 billion. Mr. Lewis is among the world's most formidable currency traders, having grown rich by winning huge bets that have shaken the pound and the Mexican peso, among others.

His trading coups have become legend among a small group of traders privy to the identity of the man behind them. These traders have bestowed one of their highest accolades upon Mr. Lewis: a nickname. They refer to him as the Boxer, in recognition of both his heavy-weight status in currency markets and the similarity of his name to that of Joe Louis, the boxing legend.

Yet Mr. Lewis remains largely unknown, rarely mentioned in the same breath as such well-known peers as George Soros and Julian Robertson Jr.

"I really feel that if one is successful, one of the rewards of your success is the quiet enjoyment of it," said Mr. Lewis, 61, during a recent conversation here. "Being on the front page of newspapers doesn't allow that."

His role as a speculator highlights the increasing economic impact of currency trading in the brave new world of computerized global finance.

In the past few years, the rapid movement of capital across international borders has helped fuel sudden economic meltdowns in Mexico, Thailand and South Korea and forced the hands of European central bankers, notably in Britain, in response to speculative attacks.

This scenario was far from apparent when the world's industrial powers decided to allow exchange rates to float in 1971. Even after that, currency trading remained a quiet backwater until about 1985, when central banks around the globe began trying to drive down the dollar's value to stimulate American exports.

Traders then began exploiting differences among international currencies for profit, a game that grew more heated as country after country opened up to international trade in the next 13 years. Propped up by

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THE AMERICAS

Republicans Fear Fallout as Gingrich Drops 'Mr. Nice Guy'

By Dan Balz and Juliet Eilperin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For the last two weeks, Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, has been on a tear. He has accused President Bill Clinton and the Democrats of stonewalling and obstruction, and his attacks have energized party activists whose votes will be crucial in the November midterm elections.

But the Georgia Republican's persistent criticism of the administration has made him the center of controversy once again — to the delight of Democrats. Even some Republicans worry that his attacks could backfire among some voters and harm the party in the long run.

There is no question that bashing Clinton is a sure-fire formula to excite the Republican base, a Republican consultant said. "But serving as a governing party that hopes to command a long-term majority of the electorate in the country requires acting in ways that speak to more than the Republican base."

Those fears were compounded last week by the performance of the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee, whose chairman is Dan Burton. The committee's decision to make public selectively edited transcripts of the prison telephone conversations of Webster Hubbell, a former associate attorney general, brought fresh criticism that the Indiana Republican is waging a vendetta against the president.

The panel's actions caused strains among House Republicans that Mr. Gingrich was forced to confront, even as his aggressive public strategy continued.

Barely a month ago, he was the warm and fuzzy speaker, touring the country in a V-neck sweater as he promoted a new book and a more humble persona. Now Mr. Gingrich is on a different tour with a different mission. From Arizona to New Hampshire, he has assailed Mr. Clinton and the Democrats over the controversies that have swamped the administration and are the subject of investigation by Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel, and the Justice Department.

Many Republicans say that it is time for the party to speak out against the attacks on Mr. Starr by Mr. Clinton and the White House, but some fear that Mr. Gingrich is too much of a lightning rod to be effective. The speaker's supporters reject that.

"There isn't anybody else," said Rich Galen, executive director of GOPAC, the political action committee that Mr. Gingrich led until he became speaker.

Whatever the long-term consequences, the offensive has paid some immediate dividends for the party, according to Republican leaders in the House. Representative John Linder of Georgia, chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, told reporters last week that his committee had seen a 50 percent increase in responses to telephone solicitations by fund-raisers.

"They want to see us on the offensive," he said. "For our base and our fund-raising, Newt is very important."

Another House Republican said, referring to Mr. Clinton, "If you go out

across the country, a lot of people are saying to Republicans, 'Why are you letting him get away with it?'"

It is widely assumed that Mr. Gingrich acted out of fears that the Republican majority in the House would be in jeopardy if party activists became demoralized and did not vote. But those who know the speaker best contend that was not his motivation.

An adviser who spoke with Mr. Gingrich in the days leading up to his first attack, two weeks ago, said, "Not once did we have a discussion about what it would do to the base or for the base or for the election."

Another Gingrich adviser said the decision by Democrats on Mr. Burton's committee to oppose granting immunity to four potential witnesses in the campaign finance investigation triggered the speaker's decision to go on the attack. Mr. Gingrich, the adviser said, wants to make it impossible for Democrats to hamper any congressional investigations once Mr. Starr has finished his investigation and reported to the House.

In raising his voice against the president, Mr. Gingrich has returned to a theme — corruption and the Democrats — that sustained him during his rise to power in the House in the 1980s. Some Republicans say his decision to attack Mr. Clinton is analogous to his crusade against Jim Wright, the former House speaker from Texas, a decade ago.

But there is concern that sustained attacks on a president whose job approval ratings remain strong — and are more than double that of the speaker — may turn off mainstream voters who are tired of the diet of scandal news out of Washington.

"This is a difficult walk for the speaker," said a House Republican who called the outlook for November "dicey."

Even as he speaks out against the president, Mr. Gingrich has wrestled with the problem of controlling Mr. Burton's committee to prevent further embarrassments. This week, the speaker will most likely decide how much of the campaign finance investigation he should turn over to the House Oversight Committee.

POLITICAL NOTES

Business Opposes Policy on Dumps

WASHINGTON — State governments and major industrial groups are challenging a new Environmental Protection Agency policy intended to ensure that minority neighborhoods are not saddled with an unfair share of incinerators, dumps and other sources of pollution.

The agency's policy addresses mounting complaints by civil rights and environmental advocates that state agencies are guilty of racial discrimination in granting pollution permits.

But opponents of the policy, which the agency put in place three months ago, are urging the Clinton administration to withdraw it, arguing that it would hamstring state and local governments, encourage frivolous lawsuits and discourage companies from investing in depressed cities. (NYT)

Gingrich Supports \$70 Billion Tax Cut

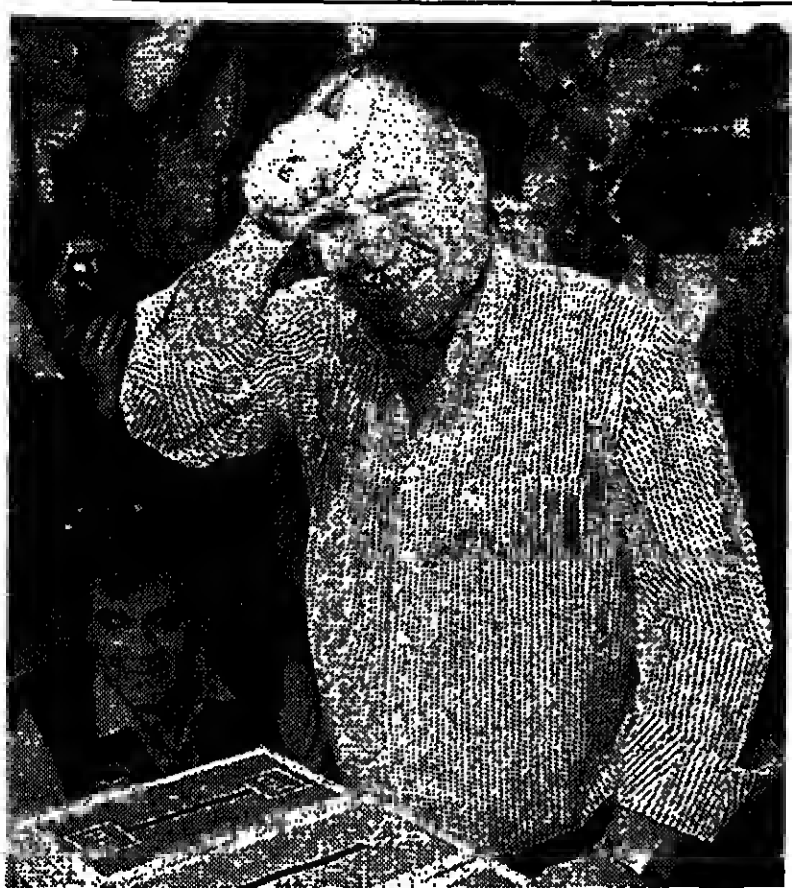
WASHINGTON — Reacting to a growing federal budget surplus, the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, has proposed using half of all future surpluses for tax relief, beginning with a tax cut of \$70 billion next year.

Mr. Gingrich and other House and Senate Republican leaders until now have supported President Bill Clinton's State of the Union request to wall off the surplus from new spending or tax cuts until Congress and the administration could agree to long-term reforms of the Social Security system, which faces bankruptcy by 2032.

The abrupt shift could have enormous implications for this year's budget debate. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

Elizabeth Dole, president of the American Red Cross, asked about the drug Viagra after her husband, former Senator Bob Dole, 74, revealed that he had been among the men in the protocol, or trial group, that had tested the pill, which is intended to overcome impotence: "I'll make this statement: He was in the protocol, and it's a great drug. O.K.?" (NYT)



PARAGUAY VOTES — Raul Cubas of the governing Colorado Party, a leading candidate for president, gesturing after voting Sunday in an Asuncion school. He was given a slight lead in exit polls over Domingo Laino of the Democratic Alliance, his nearest rival.

AMERICAN TOPICS

A Walk on the Wild Side: Revisiting Barbary Coast

Boston may have the Freedom Trail, which honors early revolutionaries, but San Francisco now has the Barbary Coast Trail, celebrating the busters and harlots, sailors and saloon keepers who kept the miners of the 1849 Gold Rush happy.

City officials joined Chinese lion dancers and a Gold Rush revue over the weekend to open the route, which traces San Francisco history from its days as the sleepy village of Yerba Buena.

It was the gold miners who helped transform the village into the bustling port city known to the Spanish as "El Dorado."

As gold seekers rushed from around the world to San Francisco, rooming houses and restaurants quickly filled a 40-block district from the bay westward. Soon, the district became famous for its saloons, brothels and gambling dens. So many sailors refused to return to their ships that boat owners hired saloon keepers to kidnap them, in a practice that became known as "shanghaiing."

"San Francisco has a great history," said Daniel Bacon, the his-

torian who created the trail. "I think in some ways it's more dynamic than the history of any other city."

The four-mile walking trail winds past former brothels, a graveyard of Gold Rush ships and the pub where Mark Twain befriended a firefighter named Tom Sawyer.

It includes a few non-Barbary Coast landmarks: the last stop of the Pony Express, the alleyways of Chinatown, Fisherman's Wharf, and Vesuvio Café, the hangout of the Beat writers Allen Ginsburg and Jack Kerouac.

Short Takes

A Chinese immigrant couple arrested in Chicago after they slapped their 8-year-old daughter for lying now hope that a plea bargain will save them from deportation, their lawyer said. Hou-Lin Li and his wife, Luying Deng, slapped their daughter in the face and on her arms and legs last summer after she admitted to forging a signature to a teacher's note and lying about the loss of a \$26 ring.

They took her to a park where she thought she had lost the ring. An officer saw her red face and tears and arrested the parents.

The family had never been in trouble before; the girl is a straight-A student. The father, Hou-Lin Li, who was a law professor in China, has apologized.

"We should learn how to use the American way — because our culture is very different," he said.

Cook County prosecutors are to announce their position in the case on Monday.

The Boston Landmark Commission, in a unanimous vote, has taken a first step toward designating the boyhood home of the black nationalist leader Malcolm X as a historic landmark. Hundreds of African-Americans had mobilized behind the project, saying that the city had often overlooked historically significant sites in minority neighborhoods. Malcolm Little lived in the house from 1940 to 1946, when he began a prison term on burglary charges. It was in prison that he converted to the Nation of Islam and replaced the surname "Little" with "X," which he said referred to what he had been and what he had become: "Ex-smoker. Ex-drinker. Ex-Christian. Ex-slave."

Tina Menke admired her red-painted nails. "Never had them done," Ms. Menke, 38, said proudly. The homeless mother was one of about 200 treated Saturday in Las Vegas to an afternoon of pampering: new hairstyles, makeovers and manicures in celebration of Mother's Day. Volunteers at a homeless center pinned colorful silk corsages on the women's shirts and children made gifts for their mothers. "They miss out on so much of this stuff," said Ken Robinson, director of the center. "It's a wonderful privilege to do this for them."

Brian Knowlton

Away From Politics

- The changing weather patterns caused by El Niño are having an unexpected effect along the Atlantic Coast, warming the ocean just enough to bring an early start to the swimming season and attracting fish closer to shore so that fishermen should improve their luck. But scientists warn that the early rise in water temperature may create conditions late in the summer that could cause fish to die off in large numbers. (NYT)
- To ease fears of pollution in Chesapeake Bay, the federal government announced that it had settled a lawsuit with Tyson Foods Inc., a major food-processing company, that imposes a record \$4 million penalty and requires a Tyson subsidiary, Hudson Foods, to reduce the runoff from its plants in four states. (NYT)
- Hundreds of U.S. health care workers are suing makers of latex gloves, alleging they knew that prolonged exposure could cause reactions from mild skin irritations to deadly ailments. The suits were encouraged by a \$1 million jury award to a Milwaukee hospital technician who developed a severe allergy to natural rubber latex gloves. (WP)
- Riot police used tear gas on anti-Klan demonstrators in Ann Arbor, Michigan, who broke through a fence and tossed bottles and rocks in an attempt to disrupt a Ku Klux Klan rally. At least five people were hurt. (AP)

Bebe Rebozo, 85, Friend of Nixon's, Dies

By Richard Pearson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, 85, the son of Cuban immigrants who became a successful and largely unassuming Florida banker and businessman but gained world fame for his 44-year friendship with Richard Nixon, died of a brain aneurysm Friday at a hospital in Miami. He lived in Key Biscayne, Florida.

He was a close friend, travel companion and personal confidant — though not a political or policy adviser — of Mr. Nixon's. The two men met in 1950, shortly after Mr. Nixon, then a Republican representative from California, won election to the Senate. By all accounts, they remained close friends until Mr. Nixon's death in 1994.

Mr. Rebozo and Mr. Nixon golfed, swam and boated together. Mr. Nixon's winter White House, in Key Biscayne, was near the Rebozo home.

Even as president, Mr. Nixon often visited and relaxed at the Rebozo home. It was on just such a visit in June 1972, according to an account Mr. Rebozo gave later, that Mr. Nixon first learned of the Watergate break-in. Five men, working for the Nixon campaign, had been arrested breaking into the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate office building.

In a 1990 interview with the Miami Herald, Mr. Rebozo recalled the circumstances in which Mr. Nixon was



Charles (Bebe) Rebozo in 1975.

informed of the break-in. "We were swimming at Key Biscayne in front of my house. They came out and told him. He said, 'What in God's name were they doing there?'" Then, Mr. Rebozo recalled, "We laughed and forgot about it."

As the scandals that became known collectively as Watergate widened and deepened, ultimately destroying the Nixon presidency, Mr. Rebozo remained an unwavering champion and

frequent companion of the embarrased president. He was with Mr. Nixon the night the president finally decided to resign his office, which he did Aug. 9, 1974.

The men remained friends after Mr. Nixon left office. Mr. Rebozo continued to defend his friend, though he himself was not untouched by the scandals. He was investigated by a congressional committee for accepting a \$100,000 cash donation from the mysterious industrialist Howard Hughes for a Nixon campaign.

Mr. Rebozo was born the youngest of nine children in Tampa and grew up in Miami. His father, a Cuban immigrant, worked as a cigar maker. The son took something of a classic Horatio Alger route, working at and then owning gas stations and other businesses before becoming a prominent local banker.

He met Mr. Nixon through another congressman who also won election to the Senate in 1950, George Smathers, Democrat of Florida.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Smathers were members of a famed group of men, mostly World War II veterans, who made the first real successful step in their political careers by winning election to the House of Representatives in 1946. In addition to Mr. Smathers and Mr. Nixon, those included the future presidents John Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Gerald Ford, Republican of Michigan.

Jennings Randolph, Pushed Vote to 18

WASHINGTON — Former Senator Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, a Democrat who was present at the creation of the New Deal and wrote the constitutional amendment that gave 18-year-olds the right to vote, died Friday in St. Louis. He was 96.

Mr. Randolph was a senator for 26 years and a member of the House of Representatives for 14 years.

For three decades, beginning in 1942 when he was in the House, Mr. Randolph pushed for an amendment to lower the voting age from 21.

He pursued his cause at every op-

portunity, and on his 11th attempt Congress approved it. The measure became the 26th Amendment on June 30, 1971, attaining the approval of three-quarters of the states.

"I believe that our young people possess a great social conscience, are perplexed by the injustices which exist in the world and are anxious to rectify these ills," Mr. Randolph said as his dream became reality.

Alice Faye, Movie Star Who Walked Away

NEW YORK (NYT) — Alice Faye, one of the few movie stars to walk away

from stardom at the peak of her career, died Saturday of cancer in Rancho Mirage, California. She was in her mid-80s.

Miss Faye's warm, husky contralto and demure sexuality in "The Fan Academy," "Hello, Frisco, Hello" and "Alexander's Ragtime Band" made her one of Hollywood's top 10 money-making stars in 1938 and 1939.

Under contract to 20th Century Fox for a little over a decade, during which she made 32 movies, Miss Faye walked out in 1945 after Darryl Zanuck, the studio's leader, chopped up her scenes in "Fallen Angel."

Cindy Crawford's Choice



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Omega — my choice. Cindy Crawford

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Suharto Shows Defiance as Indonesia Verges on Nervous Breakdown

By Mark Landler
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — When President Suharto boarded a flight for Cairo here over the weekend, he left behind a country on the verge of a nervous breakdown. In the last week, Indonesia has been riven by riots, widening student protests, a sudden increase in fuel prices and a free-falling currency.

It is, by all accounts, the gravest political crisis that Mr. Suharto, 76, has faced in his 32 years at the helm of this south-east Asian archipelago.

From college campuses to corporate boardrooms, Indonesians are openly debating how long the Suharto govern-

ment can withstand the pressures of economic dislocation and a rapidly growing political movement. Almost nobody believes Mr. Suharto will step down voluntarily.

His decision to attend a meeting of the heads of 16 Third World countries in Egypt on Monday was seen here as a defiant show of confidence in his control of the country.

"I hope the people of Indonesia will not sacrifice the national stability we have achieved," Mr. Suharto said before leaving. "The security forces will take action against whoever disturbs and ruins national stability."

To many people here, that plea seems empty. For the first time since the In-

donesian rupiah collapsed last summer — sending the economy into a tailspin and students to the streets — many here say they feel that events have spun out of Mr. Suharto's control.

"What the government is experiencing now is not just a loss of credibility, but a loss of legitimacy," said Umar Juoro, an economist at the Center for Information and Development Studies in Jakarta.

It is an extraordinary turn of events, given that last week began on a promising note, with the International Monetary Fund's decision to release \$1 billion in emergency aid to Indonesia. The government seized on that news to announce that it was raising the price of fuel and

electricity by as much as 70 percent.

Coming after months of deepening economic hardship, the sudden price increases incensed Indonesians. The students turned up the volume, taking their placards beyond campus gates despite warnings of a military crackdown. And they were joined for the first time by other Indonesians — from unemployed youths in Medan, on Sumatra, to doctors and nurses in the capital, Jakarta.

In Medan, the mixture of economic pain and political ferment made for a lethal cocktail. At least one person was killed, dozens were wounded and 170 stores were looted and burned as angry mobs roamed the city. On Saturday, the focus shifted to Yogyakarta and Solo,

where student protests turned violent.

In Yogyakarta, one student died from head wounds after protesters clashed with security forces on Friday evening, according to news reports. Thousands of students battled Saturday with police and military forces in Jakarta and Surakarta, a central Javanese city that is the center of Indonesia's batik industry.

On Sunday, while campuses were closed and students took a rare break from protesting, local residents staged a colorful protest in the Java city of Surabaya. Reuters reported. Some 4,000 pedicab drivers and motorcyclists drove through the streets demanding that Mr. Suharto quit. Security forces blocked the parade and it dispersed peacefully,

but it was another sign that demands for Mr. Suharto to quit were growing.

"Suharto cannot solve our nation's problem," said Rosmery, a lecturer in political economy, who is organizing protests at the University of North Sumatra in Medan and who, like many Indonesians, uses only one name. "And when we analyze the problem, we find he is the problem."

Indonesia's military, which plays a powerful political role in the country, is still regarded as loyal to Mr. Suharto. But in an effort to mollify the students, the defense minister, General Wiranto, assured them last week that political reform had become part of Indonesia's national agenda. Political analysts said such a pledge was remarkable, coming from the nation's chief military officer.

To be sure, General Wiranto does not have the same concept of reform as the students. He believes in a gradual modification of Indonesia's electoral system that would not occur until Mr. Suharto's term expires in 2003. The students want a wholesale shake-up that begins with the president's resignation.

Meanwhile, the army is not hesitating to use brute force to quell the protests. The question that haunts military leaders and students is what the army would do if given an order to fire on a crowd of students.

In another sign that the winds of change are gathering force, the influential Indonesian Association of Muslim Intellectuals called for immediate political reform.

The association — which has ties to Vice President B.J. Habibie — is demanding a special session of the People's Consultative Assembly, which generally meets only once every five years to elect the president. The last time the assembly held a special meeting, in 1966, it led to the ouster of Mr. Suharto's predecessor, Sukarno.

■ U.S. Gives \$1 Billion in Loans

David E. Sanger of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington.

The United States has given Indonesia \$1 billion in loan guarantees, free of any conditions concerning human rights abuses surrounding the protests against President Suharto's rule. Almost simultaneously, the Pentagon, citing the unrest, canceled a joint training exercise with the Indonesian military.

The two actions underlined how the Clinton administration has been sending seemingly conflicting signals to Mr. Suharto's government. While the State Department has warned Indonesia several times about the dangers of further repression and the kidnapping of dissidents, it has declined to link those warnings to the aid being sent to ease the country's economic crisis.

The billion-dollar loan package put together by the Export-Import Bank of the United States, an independent government agency charged with promoting U.S. exports, was signed on Friday in Washington with Indonesia's finance minister, Fudawazir. The president of the Export-Import Bank, James Harmon, said that by helping Indonesia obtain the raw materials it needs to get its factories running again, "we hope to contribute to stability to calm the social situation."

The American loan program went ahead only after the Indonesian government agreed to a "sovereign guarantee," a promise that Jakarta would repay Washington in case of any defaults on the loans.



Cyclists dodging debris on Sunday in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, after three days of clashes between the police and student protesters. A bystander was killed Friday. His coffin was paraded through the streets Sunday.

Indonesian Army at Brink

Suharto's Main Prop Regains Influence And Signals Intent to Play Political Role

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — After weeks of trying to contain anti-government protests and providing unflinching support for President Suharto of Indonesia, the Indonesian armed forces have positioned themselves to play a key role in shaping his political succession.

After a period of partial eclipse when Mr. Suharto used other groups, includ-

ing majority Muslims, to weaken the influence of the military, the army is now an essential prop for keeping him in office, analysts say.

Student-led protests calling for sweeping reforms and a change of leadership continued across the country last week, and with inflation and unemployment rising rapidly, the protests, which began in mid-February, are attracting increasingly wide support.

Church leaders representing more than 10 million Indonesian Protestants added their voice last week to the demands for reform of a political system tightly controlled by Mr. Suharto, 76, who has ruled for 32 years.

The executive board of the Association of Indonesian Muslim Intellectuals made a similar call, saying that recent proposals from Mr. Suharto for political change were "vague, too little and too late." The association, nominally headed by Vice President B.J. Habibie, was thought to be staunchly loyal to Mr. Suharto, who founded it five years ago.

Analysts said that to counter challenges to his rule and maintain order, Mr. Suharto must now rely more heavily on the backing of the military than at any other time in the last two decades.

The rapid economic growth and improving living standards that marked that period came to an abrupt end in the second half of 1997, when the value of the Indonesian currency, the rupiah, plummeted, leaving many companies and banks with huge debts they could not repay.

"The real power in Indonesia rests with ABRI," said Mochtar Mas'ood, a political scientist at Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta, using the acronym for the armed forces.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies said in a recent report on the Indonesian military: "The army is central to all serious analysis of political succession in Indonesia. If democratic change is to occur, it is going to have to be backed by the military."

Diplomats in Jakarta said that Mr. Suharto still appeared to be in firm control of the main levers of power, including the armed forces and the police — who are under military command — the ruling Golkar party and the civilian bureaucracy. He has appointed trusted officers to key military posts and garrisons, and was granted sweeping emergency powers to steer Indonesia

through its crisis when the People's Consultative Assembly, the country's top policy-making body, re-elected him in March to a seventh five-year term.

Evidently reflecting Mr. Suharto's confidence that his grip on power is in no danger of being shaken, he left the country Saturday to attend a three-day meeting in Cairo of heads of state of the Group of 15 nations from Asia, Africa and Latin America. After the meeting, which is to

begin Monday, Mr. Suharto will make a two-day state visit to Egypt.

Some analysts are concerned that rising popular anger over recent increases in the cost of fuel, food and transportation — which has led to riots, looting and clashes with the police and troops — could force the military to choose between its loyalty to the president and its commitment to maintain stability in the world's fourth most populous country, possibly causing a split in the armed forces.

Some analysts are concerned that rising unrest could force the military to choose between its loyalty to the president and its commitment to maintain stability.

BRIEFLY

Bishop's Death Stirs Protest in Pakistan

FAISALABAD, Pakistan — A Roman Catholic bishop who killed himself to protest Pakistan's blasphemy law was buried Sunday in a ceremony attended by thousands of mourners, while militant Muslims attacked a nearby, mainly Christian village.

Bishop John Joseph was buried on the grounds of Faisalabad cathedral. Thousands of Christians packed every approach, demanding the repeal of the law. During the service, 400 to 500 Muslim militants attacked nearby Christian Town. Witnesses said the attackers set fire to several shops and houses and demanded that the law be retained.

Ayoub Masih, a Christian, was sentenced to death in April under the law. He was accused of speaking favorably about the author Salman Rushdie. Bishop Joseph shot himself outside the court that imposed the sentence.

Mr. Sasser said he had been told that the bishop was released on humanitarian grounds. After his latest sentence, perhaps because of his age and poor health, Bishop Zeng was reportedly kept in a detention center rather than a labor camp.

Human rights advocates, while welcoming the release, said Beijing continued to use selective detentions without trial and other forms of intimidation to keep religion and politics under tight state control.

"They release individual prisoners for maximum effect before a key diplomatic event," said Robin Munro of the Human Rights Watch office in Hong Kong. "But these appear to be isolated and limited gestures."

Hong Kong Puts New Airport on Display, and Thousands Pay to Visit

HONG KONG — Thousands of people flocked to Hong Kong's new \$20 billion international airport Sunday, taking advantage of its first opening to the public, two months before it starts commercial operations.

Flag-waving guides led groups on tours of the sprawling airport complex at Chek Lap Kok, built on reclaimed land off Lantau Island, to the west of the

deepwater anchorage around which Hong Kong first grew and flourished. More than 90,000 people have paid the equivalent of \$7.75 each to visit the airport on one of six open days that started Sunday.

Chek Lap Kok is due to start operations July 6, replacing the airport at Kai Tak, where incoming aircraft skim television antennas on Kowloon apartment buildings before landing on a run-

way that juts into the sea. Chek Lap Kok airport, which will have two runways and a series of upscale shopping arcades rented by some of the world's leading retail companies, will be able to handle 35 million passengers a year. Construction took seven years.

The airport is the centerpiece of 10 major infrastructure projects that include new bridges and a direct train line from the central business district.

Water Service Cut In Kuala Lumpur

KUALA LUMPUR — Water was cut off over the weekend at the city's international airport and the homes of a million people after a pipe burst.

At the airport, many rest rooms were shot and air-conditioning was off for several hours. By Sunday morning, supply had been partly restored to the airport, but many residential areas were still out.

New Arson in Macau

MACAU — Macau was subjected to a third straight night of fire-bombings and arson attacks Sunday, reportedly by members of organized crime angry over the arrest of one of their leaders.

Offices of the special police unit in the Portuguese enclave were firebombed but there was no damage, the police said. Prompted by the attacks, the police raided a night club reportedly owned by the alleged gang leader, Wan Kuok-koi, alias "Broken Tooth." They made no arrests, but two men were detained in a separate raid early Sunday.

GHOST CHILDREN

By Sue Townsend. 192 pages. \$22. Soho. Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

THE British novelist Sue Townsend has found something of a following in the United States with her five gentle comic novels about Adrian Mole. Members of that following are advised that "Ghost Children" bears no resemblance to the Mole novels beyond the acuity of their author's prose and insights. "Ghost Children" mixes moments of lightness with large measures of darkness; it is an accomplished, interesting and touching piece of work, but it is a stark change for Townsend.

"Ghost Children" is a short, dense book with a remarkably large cast of characters, not one significant member of which can be said to be happy. Its protagonist, Christopher Moore, now in his 40's, has let his life drift away. He has left his job and lives alone, with an unrequited love. His days are spent poring over books in some cases rare books about his lost love, Angela. Seventeen years ago she was pregnant with their child but aborted late in

term, a messy procedure that scarred her emotionally and left Christopher with an aching longing at the center of his life.

Angela has married a dour man named Gregory and has let herself become grossly fat. She is "a woman with a discontented mouth, tired eyes and long dark hair that she couldn't bring herself to have cut, although for many years there had been nobody to stroke it and tell her it was lovely." Her parting with Christopher all those years ago exacted its toll: "She had turned to sweets and chocolate as other people turned to drink. She gorged herself with them in an effort to feel full again. ... She couldn't get out of her head the terrible noise he'd made when she told him she was leaving him. It was the saddest sound she'd ever heard."

Christopher is haunted equally by his loss of Angela and his unassuageable grief over their dead daughter. His feelings about the latter become unbearable when, walking his dog, he chances upon a plastic bag containing fetuses that had been bound for an incinerator. One of these is "a tiny naked child," a girl, who "felt warm to him, but not warm enough to be alive." He takes the body home,

treating it tenderly, and does not bury it in his backyard until decomposition sets in.

The discovery of this dead baby makes all his loss and longing unbearable. He tracks down Angela. He sees this fat creature from a distance, knows at once that it is Angela, and says to his dog, "I love her. I still love her."

Thus begins a painful yet stirring reconciliation. It takes place against the background of the hard lives of a young couple — a drug dealer and user named Crackle and his pathetically ignorant wife, Tamara — and their sickly daughter, Storme. Encountering this strange trio, Christopher immediately finds his heart going out to the abused and unhappy baby. She becomes the recipient of all the love he was unable to bestow upon his own daughter.

This is an intense story, told in a most intense way. At times Townsend cannot disguise her disdain for the filthy, sordid lives that Crackle and Tamara live, but she finds a degree of humanity in them all the same. It is, in the end, her deep feeling for all her characters that is this novel's greatest strength.

Washington Post Service

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE best players in the world are accustomed to meeting one another several times a year in major championships, mainly in Europe. They battle in team and pair events, usually using sophisticated bidding methods and often subsidized by playing sponsors.

None of this was possible in the Generali Masters tournament, which ended in Corsica recently, for it was an individual contest with a change of partners after each round.

In these circumstances it was a remarkable effort by José Damiani of France and his team of organizers to assemble 80 experts in two di-

visions, 52 men and 28 women. Those who had been opponents for many years found, for a brief moment, that they were facing each other as teammates.

Twenty-eight of them have world titles, and one of these was Sue Ficus of Manhattan, the most successful American. She finished eighth in the women's event after challenging for the lead in the first two sessions.

On the diagramed deal, she was doubled in four hearts and faced a diamond lead. It was the double that, as often happens, helped her overcome the bad trump split.

East won with the ace and shifted to a spade. South won with the ace and led the heart five, with the possibility of a deep finesse.

Conscious that she had betrayed her trump 10, and dummy's queen won. Now the club queen and ace were cashed, and a third club was led. West discarded a spade, as good as anything, and dummy ruffed.

A heart was led to the ace, and the contract was claimed. Since the clubs were established, West's two trump tricks were all the defense could collect.

If West had played low at the third trick, a deep finesse would be an error, since it might lose to a singleton jack or 10. South would have won with the queen and followed a similar path.

East could have tried to be tricky by winning the first trick with the diamond ace

and returning the two. But even if South misjudged by ruffing, the contract would still be impregnable after similar play.

WEST (D)

♠ J 5 4 2
♥ K J 10 2
♦ J 10 8
♣ 5 2

EAST

♠ Q 10 9 7
♥ 3
♦ A K 7 2
♣ J 10 8 7

SOUTH

♠ A 2
♥ A 5 8 6 5
♦ 3
♣ A K 8 5 4

East and West were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West North East South
Pass Pass 1 0
1 N.T. 2 0 Pass 4 0
Dbl. Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond six.

مادنا من الأناص

EUROPE

G-7 Nations Halt Serbia Investment

Moscow Doesn't Support Kosovo-Linked Sanctions

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

LONDON — The main Western industrialized powers have imposed an investment ban on Serbia and frozen its assets abroad amid growing concern about the violence in the southern province of Kosovo. They also have frozen the overseas assets of Yugoslavia, which is made up of Serbia and Montenegro.

Foreign and finance ministers of the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries and Russia, meeting here as part of the summit meeting in Birmingham, England, this week, called for urgent discussions between the authorities in Belgrade and the ethnic Albanian leadership in Kosovo, where Albanians make up 90 percent of the population.

Because President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia has not met conditions set by the West to withdraw special police forces from Kosovo and begin negotiations, the sanctions were approved by all the countries meeting here Saturday except Russia: Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States. Canada and Japan supported the moves though they do not belong to the Contact Group for Yugoslavia. Russia is a traditional Serbian ally.

The ban on new investment will hurt Mr. Milosevic more than the more symbolic step of freezing assets. In their final communiqué, issued Saturday, the foreign ministers made clear that they do not support independence for Kosovo.

Together with the finance ministers, they also spent much time on issues of nuclear safety, controlling the spread of dangerous materials, weapons and technology, developments in Iran, regional investment, aid and debt relief initiatives for Africa, and the environment.

They also expressed the hope, according to Foreign Secretary Robin Cook of Britain, that Israeli leaders would agree on U.S. proposals for a West Bank withdrawal and allow talks on a final settlement with the Palestinians to begin Monday in Washington.

"I think the government of Israel should reflect, as I am sure many people in Israel will do, on the importance to Israel of achieving that progress in the peace process," Mr. Cook said, adding that Israelis should consider what might happen "if America and others are not encouraged to believe that efforts to assist in the progress will be rewarded with cooperation."

In their private discussions, G-7 finance ministers spent most of their time on the shaky prospects for Indonesia and on how best to present a united view to President Suharto on the need to continue economic reforms combined with greater political pluralism.

Officials said the ministers were "troubled" by political unrest in Indonesia and by how much Mr. Suharto was "internalizing" the need to follow the path laid out by the International Monetary Fund and Western governments.

Events in Indonesia will have an enormous impact on the pace of Asia's economic recovery, officials said.

In a speech here Saturday, Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin said, "In Asia, we are beginning to see a return to financial stability in a number of the countries affected by the recent crisis."

But he emphasized that Japan in particular must push for structural reform to revitalize its lagging economy.

In their communiqué, the foreign ministers also welcomed "recent encouraging political developments in Iran" and urged Tehran "to build on this and play a more constructive role in world affairs." The statement was particularly interesting given wide criticism of Washington's policy of isolating Iran economically.

The communiqué also urged all states "to avoid providing assistance to Iran that might contribute to its ability to develop weapons of mass destruction or missiles to carry them. Russian companies have been helping Iran, but Moscow maintains, to considerable skepticism among U.S. lawmakers, that any official help has stopped and that it is working to restrain its companies."



An ethnic Albanian protester in Kosovo waving the insignia of Albania.

Moro Murder in '78 Haunts Italy

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

ROME — On May 9, 1978, the bullet-riddled body of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro was found in the trunk of a car in central Rome, 55 days after he was kidnapped by members of the Red Brigades. Twenty years later, the anniversary is being marked with an orgy of national brooding.

"It has been 20 years, and still the deeper truth has not come out," said Marco Baliani, 47, an actor-playwright whose one-man show about the Moro case was shown live on Italy's second-largest state network Saturday night. "How can we found a new republic if we cannot tell the truth to ourselves?"

Like the Kennedy assassination in the United States, the killing of so powerful a political figure remains an obsession for Italians, who view it both as a national trauma that marked the end of innocence for an entire postwar generation and as a dark conspiracy that still remains veiled.

After hundreds of books, a parliamentary investigation that has dragged on for 10 years, five completed trials and a sixth that is about to begin, Italians are so bitterly consumed with the missing pieces that even on the 20th anniversary they overlook a larger irony that was unimaginable only five years ago.

Giulio Andreotti, 79, the wily, powerful politician who was prime minister seven times, including the period

throughout the Moro crisis, is currently on trial in Perugia on charges that he conspired to order the killing of a journalist investigating, among other things, an alleged cover-up of the Moro case. Mr. Andreotti's refusal to negotiate with his colleagues' captors is one of the more examined mysteries in the case.

All of the 23 Red Brigades terrorists who were convicted of collusion in Mr. Moro's slaying, and that of his five bodyguards, have either completed their sentences, or are in lenient home-arrest or work-release programs. Mario Moretti, 52, the most senior Red Brigades leader, who admits he was the one to shoot Mr. Moro, commutes four days a week from his Milan prison cell to a computer programming job that pays \$850 a month.

And Italian society, so torn in the hate-filled 1970s that the Andreotti government imposed special laws to combat terrorism and social unrest, is now united on at least one point: The full story behind the crime has not yet been told.

The only prominent dissenters are Mr. Andreotti and his closest aides, some former Red Brigades terrorists, who still resist the notion that they were unwittingly manipulated by sinister rightist forces, and an American scholar, Richard Drake, who wrote a 1995 book that concluded that there was no conspiracy, and that was widely disparaged in Italy.

The morning of his abduction on March 16, Mr. Moro, the leader of the

Christian Democratic Party, was on his way to Parliament to usher in the first Italian government to be actively supported by the Communist Party.

Mr. Andreotti refused to make concessions to the terrorists to save Mr. Moro. The Italian police and secret services were unable to rescue him, and their stunning display of incompetence was quickly interpreted as deliberate. To this day, most Italians believe that Mr. Moro died because the powers-that-were had reasons not to keep him alive.

"On this anniversary I live the need to in some way understand what really happened," said Alberto Franceschini, 50, who, as one of the founders of the Red Brigades, should know.

Arrested in 1974, he got out of prison in 1992 and now works at a foundation that distributes European grants to Italian unemployment programs. He said that his comrades had definitely killed Mr. Moro, but that they might not have acted alone.

"I don't know whose hands were behind the scenes, Andreotti's or Nixon's," he said. "But I know we were part of a much larger game."

At least a dozen books about the Moro case and its mysteries have been published this month to tie in with the anniversary. It is not quite nostalgia; young people throughout Europe in the 1970s were more preoccupied with dissent than disco. Rather, it is one generation's morbid fascination with its own tumultuous history.

BRIEFLY

Chernomyrdin Hails Yeltsin Appointment

MOSCOW — Viktor Chernomyrdin, the prime minister who was dismissed in March by President Boris Yeltsin, welcomed Sunday the appointment of a businessman, Boris Berezovsky, as secretary of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Interfax news agency said.

"People say a lot of things about Berezovsky today, some of them good and some of them bad," Mr. Chernomyrdin was quoted as saying at a celebrity soccer match, "but he is a person who is active and comes up with ideas."

Mr. Berezovsky, 52, is one of Russia's more controversial figures and is widely thought to have considerable influence in the Kremlin. He was appointed secretary of the commonwealth, a loose grouping of 12 former Soviet republics, on April 29.

He criticized Mr. Chernomyrdin on the eve of the former prime minister's dismissal by Mr. Yeltsin on March 23 but welcomed Mr.

Chernomyrdin's announcement just days later that he would run for the presidency in the next election, due in 2000.

Crisis for British Official Over Sierra Leone Coup

LONDON — Foreign Minister Robin Cook insisted Sunday that he had "nothing to hide" in the scandal over allegations that Britain had a hand in the ouster of a junta in Sierra Leone.

Mr. Cook canceled all his appointments Sunday in the face of the crisis. "If ministers are found to have been at error, if they have knowingly misled the House of Commons," he told the BBC, "then they must take the consequences. I accept that, but I know I have nothing to hide."

A British company, Sandline, which supplied weapons and mercenaries to help return President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah to power in Freetown, has said it acted with the support of the Foreign Office. The Sunday press added fuel to the scandal with new elements im-

plicating senior Foreign Office officials who are said to have orchestrated the operation without informing Mr. Cook or his deputies.

Mr. Cook said that any arms sales that may have helped to restore Mr. Kabbah to power in February — in violation of a UN arms embargo — had "no ministerial approval."

Gucci Trial Set to Start

MILAN — Three years after the fashion mogul Maurizio Gucci was gunned down on the steps of his Milan office, his former wife goes on trial Monday accused of plotting his murder.

Patrizia Reggiani, 50, and four alleged accomplices face up to 30 years behind bars if found guilty of the killing, which rocked Italy's fashion world.

A gunman pumped three bullets into Mr. Gucci in central Milan in March 1995, finishing him off with a shot to the head.

After a two-year investigation, the police arrested Miss Reggiani; her friend, Pina Aurilemma, a clairvoyant; a hotel porter, and two alleged hit-men.

U.S. Envoy Visits Kosovo To 'Learn' About Feud

But Holbrooke Has 'No Idea' for Solving Crisis

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — The U.S. envoy Richard Holbrooke began a "listen and learn" mission Sunday to Kosovo, conceding that he had no ready solution to the crisis between Serbs and ethnic Albanian separatists.

Mr. Holbrooke met with Ibrahim Rugova, a Kosovo Albanian leader, and his negotiating team after talks in Belgrade where he said President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia "made clear he does not want an international negotiator."

Mr. Holbrooke was accompanied by Robert Gelbard, U.S. special representative to the Balkans.

On Saturday, Western countries tightened sanctions against Yugoslavia with a ban on foreign investment because Mr. Milosevic rejected mediation they regard as essential to avert war.

Mr. Holbrooke, chief architect of the peace agreement that ended the Bosnian conflict, told reporters he had "no idea" about how to resolve the Kosovo situation and was concerned after the Albanians warned him that "violence is spreading like wildfire."

He later left for Tirana for talks with the Albanian government, which denies Serbian accusations that it has helped the ethnic Albanian Kosovo Liberation Army with men, training and weapons.

At least 150 people have been killed in fighting between Serbian police and the liberation army this year.

Kosovo Albanian political leaders claim they have no link with the liberation army, but both are dedicated to independence for the southern Serbian province, whose population is 90 percent ethnic Albanian.

Western countries have rejected independence as an option and the Albanians have boycotted Serbia's offer of talks on autonomy within Serbia.

Mr. Holbrooke declined to discuss the substance of his talks with Mr. Rugova but called them helpful and told reporters: "We really believe confidential negotiations have to remain confidential to have the slightest chance of success."

"While I would not describe the effort we are engaged in as a formal negotiation," he added, "it is nonetheless a discussion and the issues are very complicated. We are not presenting a U.S. plan. We are here to listen and learn and what we've heard here has been very useful."

Mr. Holbrooke spent four and a half hours with Mr. Milosevic on Saturday, but the Yugoslav leader did not relent in his rejection of mediation despite the sanctions that threaten to inflict fresh damage on his crippled economy.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Opening for a coin
- Baby buggy
- Sea Regally, as tickets
- Learn's partner
- Hard to come by
- No-no
- Church response
- Auction caution
- More than plane
- Kristie Alley sitcom

DOWN

- Partis who wouldn't sit still for injustice
- Ignited
- Slangy turn-down
- On the same family tree
- Once around the track
- Drawings that deceive
- Gun grp.
- Ten: Prefix
- New England resort
- Very top

ACROSS

- China's Chou En-lai
- "When pigs fly"
- Moines
- Kind of greens
- Suffix with legal
- Foe of the Luftwaffe: Abbr.
- Carrot or turnip, e.g.
- Andrew Wyeth painting
- Sunday supper
- Credit's opposite
- de force
- Halo weaver
- New York Indian
- The "A" of Edison
- Fliers in V's
- Skyrocket
- In case

DOWN

- European
- Margarita fruit
- Wilde-talis word
- Pavlov's, e.g.
- Tout
- Mischiefous one
- "Tosca" tune
- Cutler

Solution to Puzzle of May 8

VATS MOBILEHOME
AREA IVORYTOWER
STEIN NONSEQUALAR
EINSTEIN
CANARD SHALTY
AUGERS DOWSE MLS
CLEAT BEATS NOEL
HARD TANGO KOREA
ERS BARRY CANARY
TEARGAS SALUTE
ONTO TIRESTONE
GOONASFREE ERIK
ALLTHERAGE RICE
SALESWOMEN SAKIS

ACROSS

- Sharpen
- Marie
- One day in March
- Detective Wolfe
- Part to play
- Brand at the bottom?
- "Oh, Judge!"

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Quezon City: A Center for Excellence in the Philippines

If the Philippine bid is successful, city will host World Expo 2002.



Quezon City is Metropolitan Manila's business, educational and cultural hub. Above: The University of the Philippines.

Quezon City is buzzing with excitement at the prospect of hosting World Expo 2002. This distinction would reflect the city's place as the capital city of the Republic of the Philippines.

This was the vision of Quezon City's Founding Father, President Manuel Luis Quezon, who at the city's founding on October 12, 1939 declared:

"I dream of a capital city that, politically, shall be the seat of the national government; aesthetically, the showplace of the nation — a place that thousands of people will come and visit as the epitome of the culture and spirit of the country; socially, a dignified concentration of human life, aspirations and endeavors and achievements; and economically, a productive, self-contained community."

Perhaps it is not quite the seat of the entire national government, but the city, which celebrates its 59th anniversary on October 12, 1998, has more than achieved the vision of President Quezon. It is now much larger than its founder had envisioned, with all the attendant problems of a large urban community.

With a population of 2.2 million and covering 168 square kilometers, it comprises one-sixth of the entire Metropolitan Manila region. It is also the largest city in the country in terms of population.

Demographically, the population is young: 65 percent are 30 years old or younger. The city has a large, qualified workforce and an emerging middle class representing approximately 40 percent of the population.

Quezon City is a center of educational excellence with the top state university, the University of the Philippines, and the top private universities (Ateneo de Manila University and Miriam University) located on an educational estate in Diliman. As home to the country's top medical institutions (Heart, Lung and Kidney Medical Centers) and a network of private hospitals, it is also the Philippines' leading medical center. It is the country's enter-

tainment and broadcast media capital (with the main headquarters and operating offices located in the city) and has the largest open space and park areas in Metropolitan Manila.

Strategically located in the development corridor linking South Metropolitan Manila and Southwest Luzon and the Central and North Luzon development enclaves, Quezon City is now seeing an economic boom moderated only by the recent economic crisis. Three light-rail mass transit systems crisscrossing the city will be completed in two to three years' time. A highway encircling the city as well as radial road systems within the city are also being completed.

Property development continues, and a number of business center development projects, or BCDs, each with a planned mix of commercial, institutional and residential uses, are in progress. These continue in spite of the effects of the Asian economic crisis. They include the 54-hectare North Triangle Development, where the central station of the Light Rail Transit III (LRT III) will be located; the 101-hectare University of the

Philippines Commonwealth Property Development Project, which includes an 18-hectare arboretum; and the 22-hectare East Triangle Development. These three BCD projects are within walking distance of the 25-hectare Quezon Memorial Circle, the proposed site for EXPO 2002. Completion of these BCDs is expected before the year 2002 and will enhance the immediate surroundings of the Expo site.

The Centennial and Expo 2002

As the countdown to the June 12 landmark date for the centennial celebration proceeds, the city takes pride in its historic role as the place where the first cry for independence against Spain was raised by the Katipuneros, led by Andres Bonifacio.

Eventually, the peaceful turnover from the United States of the Commonwealth territory, the Philippine Islands, to the Filipinos was pursued and carried out under the initiatives and leadership of President Manuel L. Quezon, the Founding Father of Quezon City.

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INTERNATIONAL

Scientist Aims to Map Entire DNA in 3 Years

Venture Would Outstrip Official Program

By Nicholas Wade
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A pioneer in genetic sequencing and a private company are joining forces with the aim of deciphering the entire DNA, or genome, of humans within three years, far faster and cheaper than the federal government is planning.

If successful, the venture would outstrip and to some extent make redundant the government's \$3 billion program to sequence the human genome by 2005.

Despite a host of new questions, the charting of the full human genome would offer enormous medical and scientific benefits.

The principals have high credibility in the world of genome sequencing. They are Dr. Craig Venter, president of the nonprofit Institute for Genomic Sciences in Rockville, Maryland, and Michael Hunkapiller, president of the Applied Biosystems division of Perkin-Elmer Corp. of Norwalk, Connecticut.

Mr. Hunkapiller's unit is a principal manufacturer of the machines used to sequence DNA, or determine the order of chemical units. The venture will be financed by Perkin-Elmer, a longtime scientific instrument maker that has recently branched into the genome field under the leadership of its new chief executive, Tony White.

A plan to form a new company for the venture was approved by Perkin-Elmer's board on Friday. The project could have wide ramifications for in-

dustry, academia and the public because it would make possible almost overnight many developments that had been expected to unfold over the next decade.

One such development is individualized medicine, the tailoring of drugs and other treatments to patients depending on specific variations in their DNA sequence. The wide availability of individual DNA sequences would raise more urgently the long-standing but unresolved issues of privacy and control of genetic information.

The possible possession or control of the entire human genome by a single private company could also become an issue of public concern.

The new venture was conceived only a few months ago. Mr. Hunkapiller believed that a new generation of sequencing machines coming on line would be so fast that the whole human genome could be completed far sooner and 10 times more cheaply than envisaged by the National Institutes of Health.

He approached Mr. Venter, who had developed the idea for a new sequencing strategy but lacked the means to execute it. The two men concluded in January that it would be possible to sequence the 3 billion letters of human DNA within three years, at a cost of \$150 million to \$200 million.

The \$3 billion federal program, by contrast, is now at the halfway point of its 15-year course, and only 3 percent of the genome has been sequenced. The strategy has been to divide the task and assign parts to various universities. Although the program has had many successes in pioneering a daunting task, doubts have emerged as to whether the universities can meet the target date of 2005.

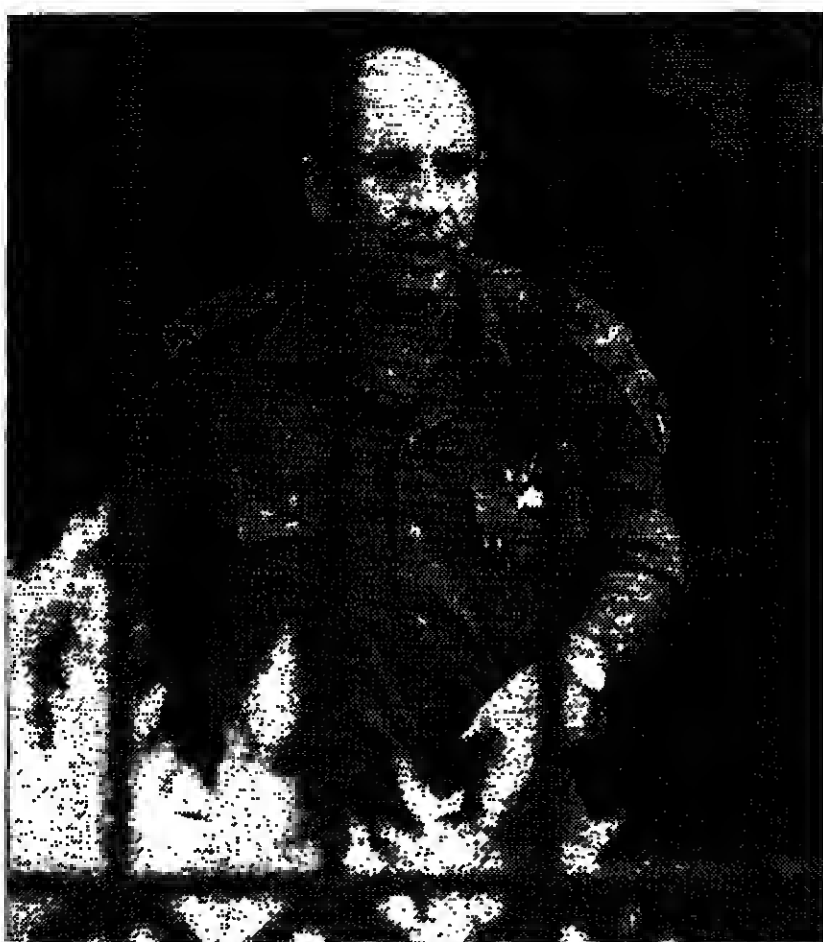
The human genome contains all the instructions — some 60,000 or so genes — needed to design and operate the human organism.

Deciphering the script in which the instructions are written — the chemical units of DNA — would yield a trove of knowledge about human physiology and disease, as well as the power, in principle, to correct the errors in DNA programming that cause genetic disease. The genome, once deciphered, is likely to be seen as the foundation of human biology, and hence is the object of intense scientific and commercial interest.

The proposal to complete substantially the human genome in three years would seem extreme hubris coming from almost anyone but Mr. Venter. But other experts deemed his approach technically feasible.

"It's not impossible at all that he could succeed," said William Haseltine, chief executive of Human Genome Sciences of Rockville.

If successful, the new venture seems likely to impose adjustments on all the others involved in genome research, and to offer new opportunities. Congress, for example, might ask why it should continue to finance the human genome project through the National Institutes of Health and the Energy Department if the new company is going to finish first.



Major General Shaul Mofaz leaving the Israeli prime minister's offices Sunday. The defense minister asked the cabinet to name General Mofaz as the next army chief of staff to replace Lieutenant General Amnon Shahak.

MIDEAST: As Talks Falter, Clinton Sets Reluctant Course of Confrontation With Israel

Continued from Page 1

that includes taking a little heat."

Mr. Clinton never sought confrontation with Israel, and political advisers to Vice President Al Gore are anxious about it in light of the outsized influence of American Jews on Democratic Party politics and political spending. But the White House sees even greater risks in the deadlock that led Martin Indyk, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, to testify last month that "the strategic window for peacemaking is now closing."

An official, referring to the negotiations milestones in 1993 and 1991, said: "There's a very real danger that acts of violence will escalate and produce a breakdown in the whole process that began in Oslo and Madrid. It is in both Israel's interest and U.S. regional interests that we avoid that explosion."

The reference to American interests is the key to understanding Mr. Clinton's behavior, according to some officials. As the peace talks have declined, officials said, so has American influence in the Middle East and, too, have the fortunes of local leaders — in Egypt, Jordan, North Africa and the Gulf — who allied themselves with the United States.

Mr. Clinton long asserted that the United States wished only to be a "facilitator" for direct talks between Israelis and Palestinians. But that role shifted dramatically within six months of Mr. Netanyahu's election in 1996.

Mr. Clinton's special envoy to the Middle East, Dennis Ross, and his team have tried to broker a way out of the impasse to the final chapter of peace talks that were supposed to have started

the same month Mr. Netanyahu ascended to power. Mr. Ross flew to Israel on Friday for a last-ditch attempt to salvage a deal that would restart peace negotiations with the Palestinians.

In January, conscious of the implications of committing the prestige of his office, Mr. Clinton invited Mr. Netanyahu and Mr. Arafat to hold intensive discussions of U.S. "ideas" to break their deadlock. The administration still sought to avoid the appearance of having drafted a U.S. peace plan, but that was in effect what it had become.

The U.S. ideas began with a 13 percent withdrawal from the West Bank, to be conducted in three stages over 12 weeks and synchronized with Palestinian measures such as handing over a complete list of Palestinian police officers to Israel and arresting specified leaders of the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas. There would also be a "time out" on unilateral Israeli settlement activity such as land confiscations and home demolitions.

Mr. Clinton hoped, an official said, that "if the parties would not respond to each other, they would respond to us." When that did not happen, the administration began planning to raise the stakes.

The Americans decided a long time ago that this is what they were going to do, "said a non-American diplomat who has consulted with the Clinton peace team. "What may look like improvisation is based on very refined thinking."

Mr. Arafat, who did not much like the U.S. plan at first, became more amenable as the depth of Mr. Netanyahu's resistance became clear. The Clinton administration recruited Egyptian, Jordanian and European help to persuade Mr. Arafat to sign on, intending to step

Governing Socialists Capture Early Lead in Hungarian Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUDAPEST — Prime Minister Gyula Horn's Socialist Party took an early lead in Hungarian general elections Sunday, capturing almost a third of the vote with 70 percent of the first-round ballots counted.

National Election Committee figures put the Socialists at 32.29 percent, with the center-right opposition Fidesz, or Hungarian Civic Party, taking 27.82 percent. The rightist United Hungarian Smallholders' Party had 14.11 percent and the Socialists' junior coalition partner, the liberal Alliance of Free Democrats, had 7.77 percent.

The far-right Hungarian Justice and Life Party had barely attained the required 5 percent to enter Parliament at 5.41 percent. The far-left Workers' Party had 4.24 percent.

Hungary's election system allows voting for both individual candidates and a party list. A runoff will be held in two weeks.

Mr. Horn had hoped for comfortable re-election. His party, which took 55.15 percent of the vote in 1994, can boast one of the most successful economies of the former East bloc.

The election results are unlikely to affect Budapest's movement toward the West, including the European Union and NATO. Hungary is expected to join

NATO next year and started accession talks with the EU at the end of March. Many Hungarians remain disgruntled after years of economic belt-tightening, and little enthusiasm was evident during voting.

A rare Soviet-era holdover in power in Eastern Europe, Mr. Horn seemed an unlikely darling of the West. A longtime diplomat in the Soviet bloc, he presides over a party of renamed Communists. His role in a mop-up militia following the Soviet's bloody suppression of the 1956 uprising still bothers some Hungarians. Soft-spoken and a dull speaker, his leadership style is uninspirational.

But the economic turnaround — in which Hungary has surpassed the Czech Republic in recent months — has won the Socialists plaudits from Western officials and economists.

Public support, however, has been more divided among Socialists and the Young Democrats, as Fidesz also is known, in a country where as many as 2 million people — a fifth of the population — live at or below the poverty line.

"The Socialists are much too red for me," said Jozsef Regöczey, a 74-year-old retired math teacher who voted for the Young Democrats. "We've had enough of them. I expect moral improvement for the country from a Fidesz government." (Reuters, AFP, AP)

ULSTER:

Sinn Fein Backs Deal

Continued from Page 1

Ireland, and that this was still not assured.

Padraic Wilson, imprisoned after he was convicted of possession of explosives, told the conference that the agreement was "just another part of the struggle."

He said: "It will take a lot of courage. We need to heal. We've all suffered, we've all inflicted hurt. Now we have to heal."

In the agreement, the British and Irish governments promise that if a majority of people in the North vote eventually to become united with Dublin, then the governments will make that possible with new legislation. The Northern majority is now Protestant and likely to remain so until well into the new century.

Most Protestants want to remain part of Britain.

The agreement approved Sunday is designed ultimately to end 800 years of strife, including 300 years of sectarian violence, over the British presence on this island of 5 million people.

At the party conference in the ornate halls of the Royal Dublin Society, which dates from the British colonial period, Sinn Fein members cheered as they approved the agreement.

The agreement is to be put to referendums on May 22 here in the Irish Republic and in Northern Ireland, which Britain has ruled as a province since the South became independent in 1922. In the last 30 years more than 3,200 people have been killed, about half of them by the IRA, in guerrilla warfare involving Protestant paramilitaries and British security forces.

With Sinn Fein's support, the agreement is now expected to be approved in both referendums. Approval was an essential step in the peace effort that accelerated five years ago in secret talks between Mr. Adams and John Hume, the prominent mainstream Catholic leader in the North.

Had Sinn Fein denounced the agreement and told its supporters to vote against it, the peace effort would have been seriously threatened. Even if the agreement was approved in both referendums, without Sinn Fein support its main objective would almost certainly be thwarted.

The objective is to persuade the IRA to end forever its "armed struggle" and to seek its objectives through its political leaders in Sinn Fein. The approval of Sinn Fein was thus an indication that the IRA is willing to give the peace effort a chance.

The approval is also a personal victory for Mr. Adams, who won several important concessions from the British and Irish governments before agreeing to the peace talks that produced the accord. The agreement, while not providing the republican goal of a united Ireland, gives the Irish Republic more influence in Northern affairs and seeks to give Northern Catholics more political power in the new assembly to be elected next month.

Before Sunday's decision, dissidents in Sinn Fein and radical republicans had argued that the agreement was effectively a sellout because it stipulates that there will be no change in the political status of the North without the consent of the majority.

Splinter Group Claims Attack

A dissident republican group has claimed responsibility for a mortar attack late Saturday on a police station in a Northern Ireland village, one of the province's television stations said Sunday. Reuters reported.

A spokeswoman for Ulster Television said it had received a message from Ogligha Na h'Eireann, an IRA splinter group.

"We claim responsibility for the mortar attack in Belleek," the message said. "Two mortars were fired."

No one was injured in the incident in the village in the south of the province.

FLIGHT: U.S. Military Hearing Sheds Light on Oversights and Miscalculations During Fatal Mission in Italy

Continued from Page 1

The crew members — Captain Ashby; the navigator, Captain Joseph Schweitzer, and two officers sitting in the rear cockpit, Captain Chandler Seagraves and Captain William Raney 2d — are described as talented, well-regarded officers by government and defense witnesses alike. None has previously displayed a tendency for reckless behavior. Likewise, their squadron, VMAQ-2, is a well-regarded unit with no pattern of reckless behavior.

Yet almost everyone in the unit, from the squadron commander down, professed ignorance of a 2,000-foot minimum altitude their aircraft should have been observing, even though information about it was available in the squadron's ready room and in the Prowlers' cockpits.

VMAQ-2, normally based at the Marine Air Station in Cherry Point, North Carolina, had deployed to Aviano in August in support of the NATO peacekeeping mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In the waning days of its six-month deployment, the squadron was assigned some low-level training missions before returning in North Carolina.

The Prowler is a four-seat plane designed to jam enemy radar and communications and prevent strikes on U.S. fighter aircraft. Unlike fighters, the two-engine Prowler is a relatively slow, subsonic plane, nicknamed "Sky Pig" by its pilots.

"We're sitting ducks if we're attacked," said Major Stephen Nitschke, a Prowler pilot. "That's why we go the lower altitudes. That's why we train down there."

But since arriving in Italy, the squadron had spent most of its time flying uneventful sorties over Bosnia. Noncombat missions involving low-level flying. And so flight Easy 01 was put in the schedule to keep the crew sharp.

Captain Michael Reece, the operations officer, gave the crew a flight briefing at 12:15 P.M. They were scheduled to perform a low-level mission using navigational aids. Captain Reece told the crew that their minimum allowed altitude would be 1,000 feet — as had been the case throughout the deployment — despite the 2,000-foot rule.

Loading the aircraft, the crew took along one piece of nonregulation equipment: a video camera. While not officially permitted to do so, many crew members videotape their flights for souvenirs.

The video camera and plastic wrapper of a videotape were found in the front cockpit after the flight. Because the pilot and navigator must concentrate on flying during low-altitude training, shooting videos would usually be done by the back-seaters, who would not be operating the aircraft.

One of the Prowler's cockpit crew cried, 'Climb, climb climb!' But it was too late.

ating their electronic warfare equipment on a training mission.

If either of the front-seaters was operating a video camera during a low-altitude flight, "at the very least, their situational awareness goes way down," said Lieutenant Colonel Richard Muegge, the squadron commander.

The plane took off from Aviano with clear weather and no wind. Several of the six legs of route AV047 took the plane over skirting areas. The crew members later said that they were unaware of the ski areas along their route. Testimony at the hearing did not bear this out.

"There was common knowledge throughout the squadron that there were ski areas," Colonel Muegge said.

Captain Ashby, Captain Schweitzer and Captain Raney had gone skiing or snowboarding in the region, according to squadron members. Maps aboard the plane showed aerial cableways throughout the area, including one near Cavalese, the site of the disaster.

The first leg of Easy 01, over high mountains without valleys, was uneventful. During the second leg, through mountainous terrain with valleys, witnesses reported seeing the jet flying low and at high speeds. Recorded data from the plane's instruments put the aircraft well below the 1,000-foot limit.

In the third and fourth legs, over populated flatlands, the data show Easy 01 above 1,000 feet. During the fifth leg, over Lago di Garda, the data are inconclusive. Although the maximum allowable speed was 450 knots, the jet maintained speeds between 451 to 555 knots for the bulk of the time it was below 2,000 feet, according to a Marine report.

Reaching the sixth and final leg

around 3 P.M., the jet turned right in the vicinity of the town of Molina di Fiemme. Numerous witnesses reported the jet flying very low and very fast.

At 3:10 P.M., the big, yellow Mount Cermis cable car started down the mountain for the morning trip to a base station near Cavalese. On board were the operator and 19 skiers.

At the same time, Easy 01 was soaring over the Val di Fiemme, at speeds estimated as high as 543 knots. During the last seven miles, mission data estimates the plane's altitude at 301 to 436 feet. Defense and government witnesses were at a loss to explain why a jet would be traveling that fast at that height.

Captain Ashby — who later told his commander that he "felt I was at 1,000 feet, right where I needed to be" — said he was stunned to suddenly see a cable stretching across the valley, looking as if it would cut off his head.

With his jet traveling at over eight miles a minute, there was almost no time to react. He put his stick forward as far as it would go in an attempt to avoid the cable.

Captain Schweitzer, feeling the jet jerk, said in a statement that he looked up from his navigation chart and was shocked to see a wire.

In the rear cockpit, Captain Seagraves heard one of the crew members in the front call out, "Climb, climb, climb!"

At 3:12 P.M., the jet struck the cable with such force that a 32,000-pound counterbalance at the cable car station was lifted about 30 feet into the air. The gondola plummeted to the floor of the valley.

The Prowler was badly damaged, with an 18-inch-deep gash two-and-one-half inches wide in its right wing. Captain Seagraves prepared to eject. Leaking hydraulic fluid and fuel, the plane nevertheless made it back to Aviano 14 minutes later.

The crew members tumbled into the ready room, their faces reportedly drained of color. Captain Schweitzer, extremely distraught, spoke of seeing the yellow flash of a gondola and asked for information about what had happened.

Within an hour, his and everyone else's worst fears were confirmed as the scope of the disaster at Cavalese became clear.

Italian investigators recovered the video camera and tape from the cockpit. The tape, held by Italy, shows nothing but black. American investigators have requested permission to examine the tape to see whether it might have been erased.

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GREEK NATIONAL TOURISM ORGANIZATION

DESTINATION GREECE DOORWAY TO CULTURE

WHERE THE MUSES CONTINUE TO LEND INSPIRATION

The origins of drama are rooted in Greece, where current offerings prove a strong theatrical tradition is alive and well today.



Both tragedy and comedy had their origins in Greece, where the arts continue to find an enthusiastic audience.

Greece is the undisputed cradle of Western theater. Nonetheless, it's impressive to realize that in Athens alone, there are more than 100 theaters giving performances during the winter season. Of these, 52 will continue during the summer and eight will have premieres in May.

This list does not include performances by the Greek National Theater and other theaters specializing in ancient classical plays, which will be given at the Athens Epidaurus and other local festivals scheduled for the summer.

One of the premieres is "The Thread of Life," a pantomime — not the sort of theater the Greeks traditionally admired, since they believed that the basis of theater was "logos," the word. Isabelle Schwitter will perform, accompanied by the Greek pianist Amalia Yanopoulou.

The Greek Opera House has two premieres this summer: "Xotika Nera," (Shadowy Waters) by Manolis Kalomiris, considered Greece's top composer of the first half of the century, and "Pagliacci" by Leoncavallo.

"Theatrum Anatomicum," an exploration of the experience of time, based on a Strindberg novel, will be staged by the Dutch Subtheater at the Spring Theater in Athens.

Other major Greek cities like Larissa, Kavala, Patras and Kalamata also have their own theater companies. Best known among them is that of Eugene O'Neill's "A Moon

for the Misbegotten." "The Glass Menagerie" and "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" by Tennessee Williams will be performed at the Embros and National theaters, respectively, also in Athens.

Other interesting foreign plays are "The Noose," a thriller by Patrick Hamilton, "Macbeth in Slippers," a satire by John Christopher Wood, "The Show Goes On," by Rick Abbott, "The Birthday Party" by Harold Pinter and "Replay" by Andrew Wacks.

Terpsichore, the muse of Dance, is also represented in this summer's shows with a "Dance Relay" planned by contemporary dance groups from May to July. The first group will be Sine Qua Non, followed by "La Valse de Vaslav" with Mark Tompkins, in a solo dedicated to the great Russian dancer Nijinsky.

Other programs are "Under My Skin," inspired by Josephine Baker, "The Garden," inspired by the attributes of plants; "Two Stories of the Street" and "Those Who Wake Up by Dreams."

Thessaloniki, in Northern Greece, which was Europe's cultural capital in 1997, has a state theater and several private theater companies. The city also organizes a festival of ancient classical theater to coincide with the annual International Trade Fair in early September.

Other major Greek cities like Larissa, Kavala, Patras and Kalamata also have their own theater companies. Best known among them is that of Eugene O'Neill's "A Moon

Greece, which also performs in Athens and has repeatedly participated in the Athens Festival.

Smaller towns have their own private amateur groups, usually organized around the local schools. Such a group, consisting of students from the small north Aegean island of Aghios Eftratos, which has a population of about 1,500, has won the Aegean theater competition by performing a modern Greek comedy.

Traveling players Other islands, too small to organize their own theater groups, depend on the visits to provincial towns of several Athenian theater companies during the summer months. Symi, a small island of about 3,500 inhabitants in the southern Aegean, unable to support a theater of its own or to pay for visiting artists, has organized a summer festival of arts during July and August.

"We invite artists — including painters, musicians, actors and singers — to visit and perform on our island as an act of patriotism," says Mihailidis Sarris, mayor of the island's only town. Yannis Diacoyannis, a 35-year-old journalist living and working in Athens, who coordinates this program, says that the island provides hospitality to performers who volunteer. "Our town squares, surrounded by old classical buildings or the large courtyards of old mansions, provide the ideal stage for such performances," he says.

This summer, an Athens company will perform Ten-

nessee Williams's "Glass Menagerie" in Symi, he says. He also expects some top opera singers to perform.

"They come because they want to connect their name with the island, where the last act of the Second World War in Europe took place," he says. He explains that the last fighting units of the German army, holding Crete and some islands of the Dodecanese in the southern Aegean, signed their surrender in Symi on May 8, 1945.

The large number of theaters in Greece, and the attraction the stage has for its inhabitants, was explained by the late actress Melina Mercouri when she was minister of culture in the government of the late Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu: "Theater was part of the social and civic education of ancient Greeks," explained Miss Mercouri, who distinguished herself as Medea in the tragedy of Euripides. "Our ancient ancestors were paid by the state, so they could afford to go to the theater."

Myth and history

By going to the theater, ancient Greeks not only cultivated their better instincts, but also learned about their roots and about the early history of their country. After all, archaeology has proved that many of the characters involved in the mythological plots that were used as the basis for most ancient tragedies were historical personalities.

The ancient Greeks did not perform plays, they "taught" them. "This means they were

fully aware of the role of theater in their lives," Ms. Mercouri explained.

For this reason, she was very supportive of theater companies and especially of efforts by theatrical groups to experiment with new forms. This policy of the Ministry of Culture is being continued under the leadership of its present minister, Evangelos Venizelos, who, as a professor of constitutional law, brings a different kind of background to the job.

Cultural Olympics

Under Mr. Venizelos, the Ministry of Culture supports the holding of Cultural Olympics in connection with the Olympic Games.

"Greece does not consider the Olympics to be only a sports event," says a spokesman for the Ministry of Culture, explaining that Greece wants to revive the original idea of the Olympics, which in ancient times included several cultural events. "Therefore, it is desirable to organize not just one cultural event, but a cultural program of global scope, which will develop and culminate during the four-year period between two successive Olympic Games," he says.

Greece was chosen to organize the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens, and Greeks plan to organize the games in a manner that will incorporate this new cultural dimension, says the Cultural Ministry spokesman, adding: "We feel committed to establishing a new vision of the Olympic idea, which will have a permanent effect."

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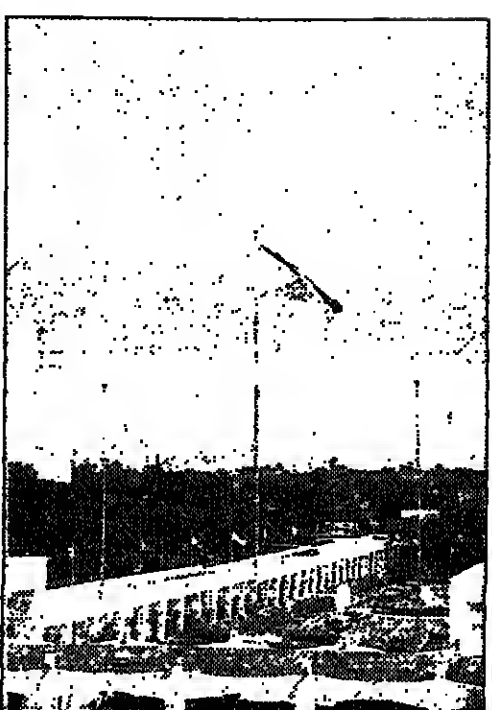
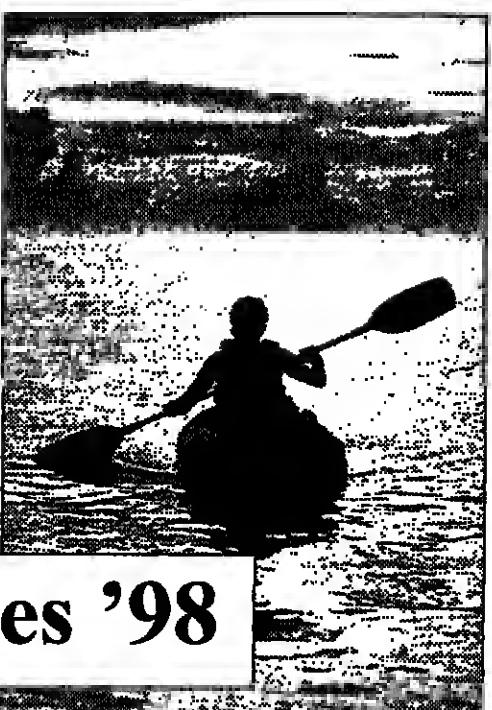
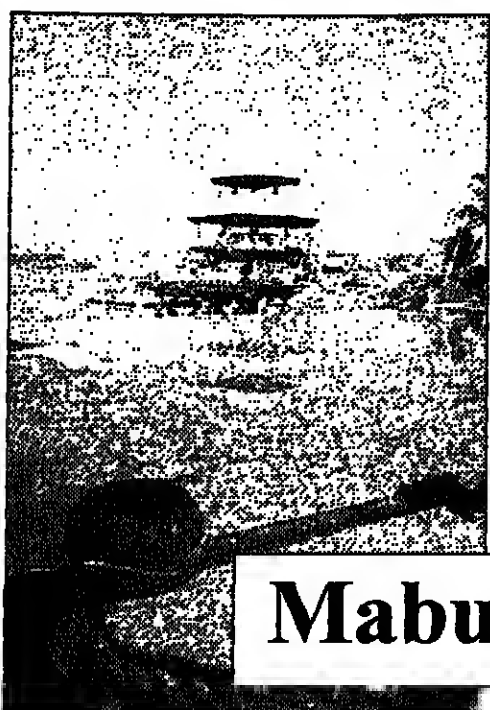
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GREECE: The Authentic Choice

The Philippines

From Centennial to Millennium



Mabuhay Philippines '98

CELEBRATING FREEDOM: 100 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

The centennial year is the ideal time to discover the Philippines.

The Republic of the Philippines marks 100 years of independence in 1998 with a nationwide centennial celebration that showcases both the national struggle for freedom and the country's rich cultural heritage. The Philippines was Asia's first constitutional democracy, created on June 12, 1898 after the islands emerged victorious from a two-year revolution against Spanish rule. Independence was the culmination of four centuries of struggle against colonial domination and the emergence of Filipinos as an example to other Asian peoples that they could also overcome foreign oppression.

The Centennial celebrations have been christened "Kalayaan, Kayamanan, ng Bayan," which means "Independence: Wealth of a Na-

tion," in the Filipino language. They will reflect the inherent nobility, wealth and strength of the country's heritage through hundreds of different events aimed at both Filipinos and foreign tourists.

Just as other countries and other lands have enticed travelers to visit during the commemoration of great events in their history, we have designated the year 1998 as Visit the Philippines Year to all the world. President Fidel Ramos declared during a public address on March 30.

Centennial celebrations are being spearheaded by the National Centennial Commission with the assistance of the Department of Tourism and other government agencies. The private sector is also actively supporting the various programs.

Monthly festivals The Monthly Tourism Calendar, comprised of festivals and other events that spotlight the different facets of the Filipino experience, is particularly exciting this year because of the centennial celebrations.

April, Pilgrimage Month, was a chance to examine the country's spiritual lineage, including Easter celebrations throughout the islands like the famous Moriones Festival in Marinduque province.

May is Mayflower and Fiesta Month, when Flores de Mayo processions in honor of the Virgin Mary will take place throughout the Philippines. The Manila Hotel is famous for its Flores de Mayo

celebration, which features some of the nation's most beautiful young women (who act as *sagalas*) dressed in gowns, some of them created by members of the Fashion Designers Association of the Philippines.

June is Independence Month, a tribute to the national heroes who waged the struggle for freedom. All eyes will be focused on June 12 — Independence Day. But throughout the month, Filipinos will participate in flag-raising ceremonies, parades, sports festivals and cultural presentations to mark the centennial. A related activity is the Grand Fireworks Festival in Manila's Rizal Park on the evening of June 12.

July has been set aside as the Philippines Shopping Festival. The festival is the first step in a push by tourism officials and retailers to make the Philippines the new shopping capital of Asia. Among the other special events this month is the Centennial Film Festival (June 17-23 in Manila). Its theme is "History and Cinema: The Role of Cinema in Shaping the Filipino Nation."

Exotic Mindanao takes the stage in August, as the nation's huge southern islands come into focus. Local festivals will highlight Mindanao's indigenous song, dance and ecotourism activities. September presents a special opportunity for gourmets, a nationwide food festival called A Taste of the Philippines. Various events — including Chefs on Parade and the Regional Food Festivals — will showcase diverse regional cuisine from around the archipelago as a way of promoting different provinces as tourist destinations.

Natural beauty The astounding natural beauty of the Philippines comes into focus during Ecotourism Month in October. Heritage tours of the Ifugao Rice Terraces in northern Luzon — one of the country's three World Heritage Sites — will take place throughout the month. An important event is the annual Orchid Festival at Tanjay in Negros Oriental province. One may also visit the Malasag eco-village in Cagayan de Oro.

The islands come alive with the sound of music during November, which is Music and Theater Festival Month. The highlights of the month are the International Song Writing Competition and the National Music Competition for Young Artists.

Pasko sa Pilipinas is the name given to the various Christmas celebrations during December. This is the best time to visit Manila, which is brilliantly decorated with Christmas lights.

The month-long Yuile season, one of the most joyous times to visit the Philippines, includes various cultural presentations, festivals, decoration and light contests, parades and processions. Visitors can also experience the Giant Lantern Festival in the province of Pampanga, north of Manila.

Toward the 21st century President Ramos, regarded in the Philippines as the Centennial President, believes that the Philippine Centennial is a significant milestone for the country and the region. He says: "The Centennial is a bigger issue than the elections. It is our preparation for the 21st century. We must make our people more united and more appreciative of the independence and freedom we enjoy." He adds, "I believe that our Philippine-style democracy can be a model for developing countries around the world. Development is possible, and extremely probable, with a democratic system."



"Mabuhay," in the Philippines, means "welcome." President Fidel Ramos (top center) is spearheading the country's bid to host Expo 2002, which would be held in Quezon City (top right). The Philippines offers a vast range of activities, from colorful regional festivals to sports, adventure and "green" tourism.

HEROES AND MILESTONES

In June, special events will honor the Philippines' struggle for independence.

Although Independence Day celebrations will take place around the nation on June 12, the major focus of attention will be the Quirino Grandstand at the Luneta (Rizal Park) in Manila and the town of Kawit in Cavite province, some 23 kilometers (14 miles) south of Manila. The Luneta is the traditional host of the annual Independence Day Parade. This year, the Grand Centennial Parade will begin at 2 P.M. and will feature 100 vignettes of important historical events in beautifully decorated floats, accompanied by marching contingents. Street dancing will be held in major plazas around the country.

In Kawit, a special ceremony will be held on the balcony of the house of General Emilio Aguinaldo in commemoration of the declaration of Philippine independence from Spain and the unfurling of the Philippine flag for the first time 100 years ago. Centennial activities in Kawit will include the inauguration of Aguinaldo Park, located opposite the house. President Fidel V. Ramos will officiate at the ceremony, along with the members of his official family and visiting foreign dignitaries. The day's events will be capped by a spectacular fireworks display at

the Bay area and by simultaneous cultural shows and street dancing in the park and on the grounds of the Cultural Center of the Philippines. The following day (June 13), the Philippine Centennial Ball will take place at the World Trade Center in Manila, featuring the finest music, dance, cuisine and fashion from around the nation.

A special program for visitors during the centennial year is the development and promotion of the Freedom Trail, a network of 14 historic sites throughout the country. Each location will hold commemorative events, and the entire trail will become a monument to the nation's valiant fight for independence. A special Centennial package tour, the Kalayaan Tour Special, is being offered by Filipino tour operators. The cost is \$650 twin sharing per person including six nights accommodation in first class hotels, full board meals and daily tour per itinerary (exclusive of airfare). For more information, contact the Department of Tourism.

For a full Centennial calendar and report, see the May 15 edition of the International Herald Tribune.

ECOTOURISM FOR WORLD EXPO 2002

The country is in a unique position to host event.

The Philippines' bid to host World Expo 2002 is hinged on the theme "Ecotourism: Growing with Nature," which integrates tourism with ecology and sustainable development.

The Paris-based Bureau International des Expositions will announce the bid winner on June 5. The Philippine tender is in line with the global community's adoption of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development's Agenda 21, which enshrines the concept of sustainable development and serves as the blueprint for action in the new millennium.

"Should we be granted the privilege of playing host, World Expo 2002 will provide a proper venue to showcase the country's achievements in tourism and sustainable development," says President Fidel Ramos. "We would become the first developing country and the first in the ASEAN region to host this prestigious event."

With its astounding natural beauty and bounty of outdoor activities, the Philippines is in a unique position to boost ecotourism on both a national and global level.

"Ecotourism is a theme for all of humanity, for all of nature and for all time," says Tourism Secretary Mina T. Gabor, Commissioner General of the World Expo 2002 Philippines Commission, which is piloting the bid. "We will, of course, harness all the technology available to bring the theme of Expo 2002 on-line."

If the bid is successful, the world expo will take shape at

Quezon Memorial Circle in the Metro Manila region.

A center for excellence in business, education and culture, Quezon City is developing the necessary infrastructure to host the expo.

"If you look at the map of Metro Manila, one fourth of that area is taken up by Quezon City," says Mayor Ismael Mathay. "This is the hub of the capital. With the completion by the year 2000 of Metro Manila's mass transit line, one of which is right where the proposed expo site is, we will be able to move a million people a day, providing easy access from the international airport. Aside from that, we have the required hotel facilities, either already here or being developed. We are also a government center and the country's top university city."

According to Mrs. Gabor, "Once the Expo is finished, the pavilions will be relocated to other parts of the Philippines, where they will serve as town halls, school auditoriums and other public buildings. The Expo site will revert to its previous use as a major green space for the residents of the city, though with much better landscaping and facilities than before."

As an adjunct to its main theme, the Filipino version of Expo 2002 would also focus on environmental protection and careers in both environmental science and ecotourism.

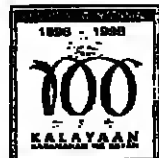
For those who will be visiting World Expo 98 in Lisbon, Portugal, the Philippine Pavilion is located at E-4 International South Zone. Its theme is "Mabuhay Philippines, Pearl of the Orient."

INFORMATION ON THE CENTENNIAL AND EXPO 2002



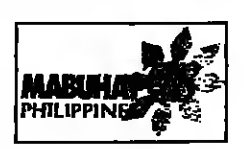
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BEST OF THE ISLANDS

From scuba diving to mountain climbing.

The more than 7,000 islands that comprise the Philippines archipelago offer miles of tropical greenery and unspoiled beaches. With one of the most productive marine ecosystems in the world, its waters abound with a vast array of fish and shellfish and no less than 800 species of coral. This makes the Philippines an ideal destination for scuba-diving enthusiasts, and with more than 28,000 square kilometers (10,800 square miles) of coral reefs, it is reputed to offer more dive sites than any other nation.

Cebu is one of the Philippines' most popular diving destinations. World-class resorts ring its islands, and popular locations include Moalboal, Sogod, Pecador, Santa Rosa Islands and Buayan in Mactan.

Adventure and nature

Among the country's most fabulous ecotourism destinations are the highlands of northern Luzon Island. The region features a wide variety of landscapes and activities, including rice terraces, vast limestone caverns, ancient tribal peoples, trekking and climbing opportunities, rain forest areas and quaint highland towns like Sagada.

Palawan, a largely undeveloped island in the southeast, is one of the most ideal spots in Asia for ecotourism. Besides several eco-resorts, the island features fabulous scuba diving, jungle and swamp treks, cave exploration, and miles and miles of empty beaches.

Alternative travel opportunities with strong ecotourism slants include mountain climbing, trekking, sailing, mountain biking and rafting.

The Department of Tourism's "Philippines: Best of the Islands" campaign is designed to highlight the country's most popular destinations and regions and offers the best bargains, with a variety of general and special interest tour packages.

HEALTH/SCIENCE

Eating Your Way to Immunity Fruit and Vegetables Are Engineered as Vaccines

By Rick Weiss
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Imagine you are a child in need of vaccination. A nurse approaches, a syringe in one hand and a banana in the other. "You can have this big needle stuck into your arm," she says, "or you can eat this banana."

For all but the most inveterate banana eaters, the choice is easy. And it may become a reality within the next decade or two. Researchers reported recently that for the first time they had immunized people against a disease by having them eat a few servings of genetically engineered food.

In that experiment — the first such effort in people — volunteers dined on gene-altered potatoes and developed immune responses against a disease-causing bacterium. The researchers who developed the special spuds are growing engineered bananas that could accomplish the same thing with a single piece of fruit.

Fruit and vegetable vaccines would be a blessing for the millions of Americans who grow faint at the sight of a needle. More important, they could make the difference between life and death in many of the world's poorer countries, where modern vaccines are unaffordable or impractical.

"Here in this country we have no trouble buying clean needles and syringes," said Dr. Carol Tackett of the University of Maryland's Center for Vaccine Development in Baltimore, who led the recent potato vaccine test. "But in the developing world, this crop could be locally grown and harvested and distributed to the local people who need it. And it would do away with the need for needles and cleaning them and the need to refrigerate the vaccines."

Even tobacco might gain some respect as a health-enhancing plant if current experiments by plant biotechnologists fulfill their promise. In a report appearing alongside Dr. Tackett's in the May issue of the journal *Nature Medicine*, researchers describe their creation of engineered tobacco plants that make antibodies against bacteria.

Volunteers who opened wide for a squirt of extracts from the plants were protected for four months against a kind of oral bacteria that usually causes tooth decay.

"This field has grown even faster than we anticipated," said Charles Arntzen of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research in Ithaca, New York, who collaborated with Dr. Tackett on the potato vaccine and is developing spud-based vaccines against cholera and hepatitis B.

The work is still in its infancy, Dr. Arntzen said, and many challenges remain. Still, he said, "the fact that this has worked the first time we've tried it in human clinical trials, and worked very well, is wonderfully encouraging."

Dr. Arntzen and his colleagues started with synthetic copies of a gene called LT-B, which is normally found in a bacterium called enterotoxigenic *E. coli*. That strain of *E. coli* (different than the one associated with tainted hamburger meat) is a leading cause of life-threatening diarrhea in infants in developing countries, and of "travelers' diarrhea" in adults. The LT-B gene is responsible for many of the bacterium's ill effects.

Using standard biotechnology techniques, the researchers transferred the LT-B genes into potato plant leaf cells. Then, using plant hormones, they forced those few leaf cells to sprout roots and new shoots and gradually to grow into whole plants. As the plants grew, every new cell got copies of the bacterial genes. A few months later, the potatoes harvested from those plants were rich in toxic LT-B proteins.

Then came the moment of proof: feeding the potatoes to volunteers. The goal was to induce a potent immune response against the bacterial proteins, thus protecting the volunteers against a real attack by the bacterium later on.

FOURTEEN men and women volunteered to eat the potatoes, which were peeled and cubed and served raw. (Cooking would break down the bacterial proteins.) Each ate a serving about the size of a scoop of ice cream, and then a second and a third serving after one week and three weeks.

People were not exactly asking for seconds. "There were some requests for salt and ketchup," Dr. Tackett said.

Within a few days, the researchers could detect antibodies against the bacterial protein in the volunteers' blood. They also detected evidence of another

kind of immune response, called mucosal immunity, which is especially effective against gut infections.

The findings were remarkable for several reasons. First, proteins usually are broken down in the digestive tract before they can trigger an immune response. The results suggest the bacterial proteins were protected inside the difficult-to-digest potato cells until they had passed through the highly acidic stomach. Only then, it seems, were they released into the intestines, where they prompted an immune reaction.

MOREOVER, the immune system usually is very tolerant of foreign proteins in food. If it were not, people would constantly be fighting off all those animal proteins and vegetable compounds consumed every day. Yet the potato vaccine had the opposite effect: It induced an intense attack by antibodies.

"I don't think we understand the basic mechanism here at all," Dr. Tackett said. "It raises a lot of questions about the immunology of the intestinal tract."

Dr. Arntzen said the team wants to see whether the immune response will remain as good if they mash the potatoes and make them into tablets, which would allow more precise dosing.

Meanwhile, he said, work is under way to make vaccines out of bananas, which are tasty when raw and relished by most children — the prime target audience for edible vaccines. The group has created transgenic banana plants, but it will be a few years before those grow into trees with fruit. For those who live in climates too cool for bananas, tomatoes are easy to grow and amenable to genetic transformation.

Regina Rabinovich, of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases vaccine and treatment evaluation program, said much more work remains before people can eat their way to immunity.

An effective vaccine against bacterial diarrhea, for example, will have to contain more than just LT-B, because many different bacterial proteins contribute to the effects of *E. coli*. Also, regulators will want to see evidence that the vaccines protect against disease, not just trigger immune responses.



In all nine of these classic portraits from the past five centuries, one of the eyes is placed in the horizontal center of the frame. Although the practice has been widespread for years, art books do not address it, said Dr. Christopher Tyler, the researcher.

Source: Smith-Kettlewell Eye Research Institute, NYT

Portraiture: An Eye on the Center Artists Practice an Unconscious Art of Positioning

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A scientist who studies vision and the brain has made a curious discovery about portrait painting: Artists almost always place one eye of their subject at the horizontal center — a point halfway between the left and right sides of the picture frame.

"I have no idea why all artists do this but they apparently do it unconsciously," said Dr. Christopher Tyler, a neuroscientist at the Smith-Kettlewell Eye Research Institute in San Francisco.

Neither art analysis books nor art historians discuss the eye centering, Dr. Tyler said, yet artists have been doing it for more than 500 years.

Dr. Tyler's discovery, described in the April 30 issue of the journal *Nature*, stems from his interest in left brain and right brain differences. The human brain has two hemispheres, like the halves of a walnut, that specialize in different tasks.

When it comes to vision, the left hemisphere literally sees objects and events to the right whereas the right hemisphere sees things to the left. The two hemispheres then combine their views to give a unitary impression of the world.

Dr. Tyler said he wondered if the left

and right brains have different aesthetic appreciation for art. To find out, he decided to show paintings to a patient whose left and right hemispheres had been disconnected surgically and who essentially saw the world with two separate brains. Would each hemisphere respond differently to Rembrandt or Picasso? Dr. Tyler still has no answer to that question. But as often occurs in science, he made his other discovery along the way.

In preparing for his original experiment, he took photos of 170 famous portraits from the past five centuries and

"It seems artists go to great lengths to place one eye on this spot."

marked the midpoint along the horizontal top of the picture. Then he drew a straight vertical line that divided each painting at its horizontal center.

To his astonishment, one eye or the other almost always fell on or very near the horizontal center.

"Clever composition generates the overall impression that the face is symmetrically located in the frame," Dr. Tyler said. "Only when the vertical line

is drawn through the picture does it become clear that one eye is at the exact horizontal center. It seems artists go to great lengths to place one eye on this spot."

Dr. Tyler said that he bought all the books on art composition that he could find. Consistently, they emphasized placement of the center of mass and facial symmetry, he said. But if artists really put faces on canvas symmetrically, the eyes would straddle this middle line, with the nose at the horizontal center.

To the contrary, artists are taught to give some asymmetry to a composition, with an interesting balance of features, he said. "yet they go and put the eye in the same spot, every time."

In talking to art experts, Dr. Tyler found that none knew of any rule for placing an eye at the horizontal center. "I concluded it must be intuitive," he said, because so many artists have been doing it for so long.

Eye placement could tap into human perception and affect our aesthetic judgments, Dr. Tyler said.

For example, when heads are turned at an angle, the forward eye is usually along the center line. But when the other eye is placed there, he said, "you get the sense of a more intimate connection with the person. They are less bold. You connect with their shyness."

IN BRIEF

Exercise May Lower Risk of Alzheimer's

WASHINGTON (WP) — People who exercise regularly throughout their lives may be at lower risk of developing Alzheimer's disease, neurologists at Case Western Reserve University report.

The researchers studied 126 people with Alzheimer's disease, who averaged 77 years old, and a comparable group of 247 healthy individuals, who averaged 75. All 373 filled out detailed questionnaires about their exercise patterns from age 20 through 59.

The healthy people reported significantly more physical activity during the 40 years, compared with the patients who contracted Alzheimer's. The disparity in exercise patterns held true even after other differences — in age, sex and educational level — were statistically controlled. The finding is in agreement with previous studies suggesting that staying active physically and mentally helps protect against the development of the disease, the researchers said.

Huge Solar Tornadoes

PARIS (Reuters) — Vast solar tornadoes, as wide as the Earth and gusting at up to 500,000 kilometers an hour, have been discovered by the European Space Agency's SOHO spacecraft, the agency reported.

The craft, which observes the sun from 1.5 million kilometers out in space, has detected a dozen tornadoes whipping across the solar surface, most of them near the sun's north and south poles, during its two years in service.

The discovery may help scientists better understand the impact of solar wind, which buffets Earth's environment, causing auroras and magnetic storms and endangering satellites and power supplies, the space agency said.

Treatment for Ulcers

WASHINGTON (WP) — Treating ulcers with a combination of antibiotics and antacids not only works better than antacids alone, but also substantially reduces medical costs, a study suggests.

Patients treated with the antibiotic-antacid combination have a higher cure rate and require much less follow-up therapy over the next year, it found.

The study included 727 ulcer patients in three groups. Group 1 was treated with two drugs, the antibiotic clarithromycin (brand name: Biaxin) and the antacid omeprazole (Prilosec); Group 2, with omeprazole alone; and Group 3, with the standard anti-ulcer drug ranitidine hydrochloride (Zantac). Patients were treated for 28 days and monitored for a year. Patients in Group 1 — who got the antibiotic — had fewer recurring ulcers and required less medical treat-

ment over the year. For example, none in Group 1 were hospitalized, compared with five in Group 2 and six in Group 3. The results appeared in the Archives of Internal Medicine.

Weapon Against Strokes

NEW YORK (AP) — Researchers have found a way to use a drug to help people avoid strokes by keeping open the blood's channels to the brain.

Dr. Bankole Johnson, associate professor of psychiatry and behavioral sciences at the University of Texas-Houston Medical School, made his discovery using the drug, isradipine, which prevents constriction of the blood vessels, to protect cocaine users who were seen as vulnerable to strokes because of family history. Addicts given cocaine were found to benefit from isradipine in specific areas of the brain that are rich in the brain chemical dopamine.

Dr. Johnson concluded that the drug affects dopamine, which seems to be intimately involved in how cocaine works to restrict blood flow in the brain. If the drug can stop the constriction of an addict's blood vessels, it could prevent an important cause of death among cocaine addicts. And, he said, it may also be useful in reducing the general likelihood of ischemia — or lack of blood supply in tissue — offering hope for potential victims of strokes.

LANGUAGE

On the Trail of That Magic Moment

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "I'm always afraid I'm going to have a senior moment," joked Hildegarde Mahoney. She is quoted using this locution in "The Longevity Strategy: How to Live to 100 Using the Brain-Body Connection," by David Mahoney and Richard Restak, and her meaning is that she has forgotten something and figures that's evidence of growing older.

Dick Dougherty, columnist for the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, first reported the use of "I'm having a senior moment" in an article last year, and says his source was a banker on vacation. "He said he heard it used in a geezer tennis match in Florida when one of them couldn't remember the score."

There are other moments. "For most photographers," John Hesketh told the Los Angeles Times in 1991, "the camera lets them know when an exposure is done. I have to feel it. That's a certain Zen moment for me." Five years later, Newsweek wrote: "Every athlete knows the feeling. They have different names for it, of course: the zone, flow, harmony, the Zen moment." John and Adele Algeo defined Zen moment in

the summer 1997 issue of *American Speech* as a "state of altered consciousness in a sport when the athlete has a sense of wholeness with the activity and consequently of confidence and success." The association of *moment* with Zen Buddhism is rooted in *satori*, a Japanese word for "enlightenment," which can come as a sudden epiphany, as when the quarterback inexplicably senses a blitz and anticipates a draw.

But there is another sense. When Barbara Streisand cooed about the tennis star Andre Agassi: "He plays like a Zen master. It's very in the moment." I mistakenly assumed she meant "up to date, au courant." Alan Alda set me straight: "You have to be acquainted with the concept of acting *moment to moment*. When you are playing a scene, you don't bring a predetermined attitude on stage. You don't pretend to be listening, you listen. You stay in the moment." That means, I think (not just think I have this blinding flash of insight), that a *Zen moment* can be one disconnected from past and independent of future, just slam-dunk in the present.

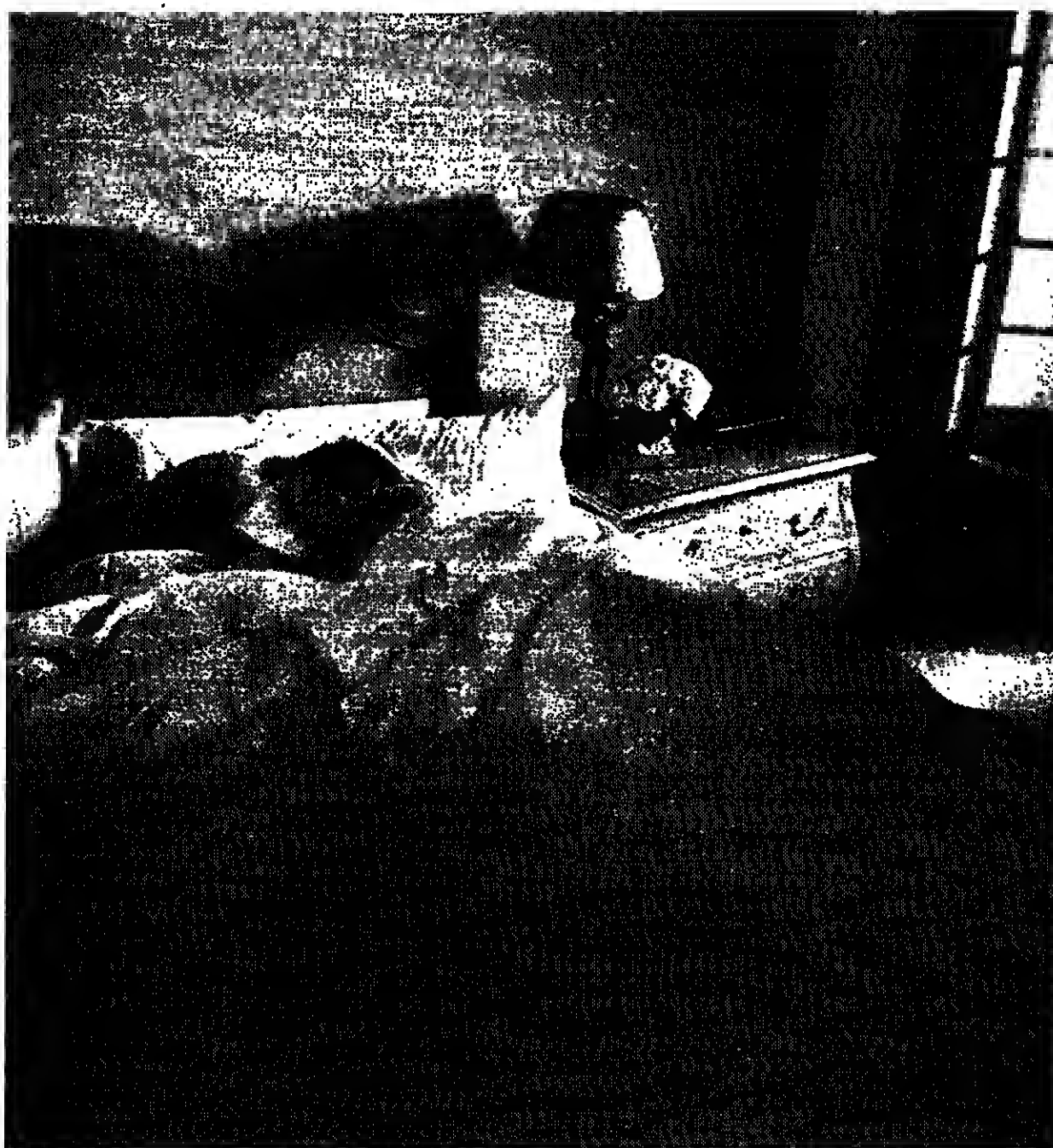
Wait a minute. When did *moment's* time come? Maybe with the Spanish *el momento de la verdad*, which Hemingway translated as *moments of truth* in his 1932 book, "Death in the Afternoon." Then in 1983, Howell Raines of

The New York Times was the first to use *defining moment* in print, which captured the public fancy for more in-the-moment moments of truth and turned out to be the turning point for the word. It spawned the *Maalox moment*. After the stock market mini-crash in 1987, the Rorer Group, manufacturers of the antacid, sent a man to Wall Street dressed as a Maalox bottle and wearing a T-shirt saying, "I'm having a Maalox moment!" Grey Advertising followed with a memorable television ad: a father, sitting in an overstuffed chair and eating an overstuffed sandwich, was introduced to his daughter's date — a fellow wearing punk clothes and sporting a large earring. The father was described as suffering from a period of heartburn suitable for the taking of the product.

That led to *Kodak moment*. Burt Manning, chairman emeritus of J. Walter Thompson, recalls that the phrase was used by customers in the late '80s and in 1992 was picked up by the ad agency to describe the emotional need to take a picture at the right time. And, recently, a television actress playing a dizzy-dame role said, "I'm having a blonde moment." (What was the name of the show that illustrated the latest example of analogical word formation? Can't tell you; I'm having a senior moment.)

New York Times Service

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Wimmler, Chrysler

factories—chemical weapons factories, trucking companies, even bombing squadrons, the heart of the company.

The road was a long, tortuous journey, the fall of the night.

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Some

By John
Date Nov 1964

know, proved to be headstrong city as an Irishman might say. There's no doubt about it. The River, in other words, about 1,500 years ago, cut a path through the forest. On the positive side, the Danube is short. Danube means German border. It's not hard to see why it's so important. To stay evolving, global companies were motivated in the decision to be in contact with a company, they found the future increasingly.

Outside, and in Stuttgart, a German pushing very consistent station, and in this way is no longer a German.

The trend showed itself. Even in Stuttgart, Danube chairman, at the head of Chrysler, plans Thursday. The automobile Volkswagen BMW AG, a visit to the building with the Royce, the British bank.

But Germany is the coast. In 1977, GM invested about 20 billion outside Germany, mainly in American main corporations.

Filipino Mayor R

By Don Nick
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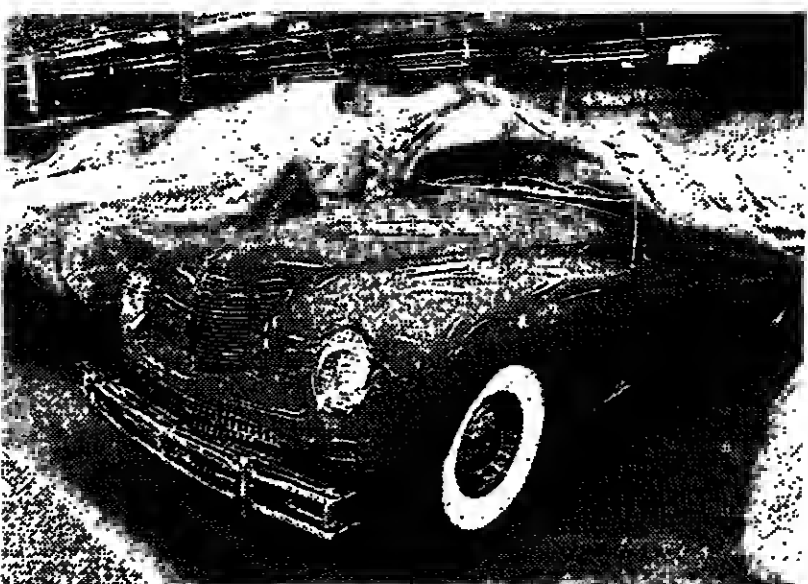
Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1998

PAGE 15



The hood ornament of a 1931 Imperial and a shiny 1940 Newport, part of Chrysler's museum in Auburn Hills, Michigan, due to open next year.



Daimler, Chrysler and a History of State Help

By Peter Passell
New York Times Service

The Daimler-Chrysler deal is the model for global capitalism, a marriage of champions of free enterprise whose success has been driven by their ability to deliver products that customers around the world want at prices they are willing to pay.

Well, not quite.

While no one disputes the technological or marketing savvy of these giant automakers, their profitability, their staying power and, in times of crisis, their very survival have depended just as much on cozy relations with the state.

Both Daimler and Chrysler have been masters at getting what they need from government," said Lester Lee, an economist at Carnegie-Mellon University.

Hitler, Eisenhower, Adenauer, Carter: All will figure in any honest history of the new DaimlerChrysler, alongside the founders and ahead of many of the chief executives as key characters in the stories of the predecessor companies.

And that makes last week's stunning \$39 billion deal, the biggest industrial combination ever, an intriguing study of just how "free" free markets really are.

Look back, first, at the early decades of Daimler-Benz AG. Almost everyone knows that Gottlieb Daimler and Karl Benz were among the very first to make commercially feasible models of automobiles. What is less well remembered is how closely Daimler-Benz's early fortunes were tied to the German state.

In 1934, Hitler, a car enthusiast with a special affection for Mercedes, commissioned the deeply depressed company to build the world's best racing car. Daimler-Benz satisfied its patron, dominating Grand Prix racing through the late 1930s and literally showing the Nazi flag across Europe.

"The cars were painted with little swastikas," said Bob Casey, the curator for transportation at the Henry Ford Museum in Dearborn, Michigan. Daimler-Benz also built the 1,200-horsepower Hindenburg and Graf Zeppelin dirigibles, yet another symbol of German technological superiority. During World War II, the company manufactured 100,000 of its DB-601 aeronautical engines, the workhorse of the Luftwaffe, prized for both their reliability and their capacity to operate at high altitudes.

Not surprisingly, Daimler-Benz's

factories — the company also made diesel engines for tanks and military trucks — were reduced to rubble by bombing raids in 1944. But even in defeat, the hand of government lifted the company up.

The rapid reconstruction of Germany's flagship industrial corporations became an Allied priority after the fall of the Third Reich.

With assured access to capital, Daimler-Benz was burning out trucks and buses in quantity by 1949. And with the mark deliberately undervalued by the postwar financial regime, the company's exports got a quick start.

"To make the spectacular comeback, they had to have help from the state," said David Lewis, a historian at the University of Michigan's business school.

The fortunes of Chrysler Corp. also have turned on government patronage. As a leading armaments producer during World War II — Chrysler built the Sherman M-4 tanks that went head-to-head with Daimler-powered Tigers — the company amassed the capital to compete effectively against the far larger General Motors Corp.

What the bot war facilitated, the Cold War sustained: Chrysler's armaments subsidiary, the prime contractor for the XM-1 tank, generated a recession-proof flow of income for a company that otherwise had few cash-ins against the ups and downs of the auto industry.

Indirect dependence on Washington, of course, segued to outright dependence in 1980, when Chrysler ran out of cash and required federal credit guarantees to keep its production lines running.

While that "bailout" during the administration of President Jimmy Carter has been widely celebrated as a stroke of government leadership that helped turn Chrysler's fortunes around, the company's continued success has been no less tied to the corridors of Washington power.

In the early 1980s, Lee Iacocca, then Chrysler's chief executive, led the political lobbying for barriers against Japanese vehicle imports. The "voluntary" restraints that were negotiated protected the Big Three's core market even as the U.S. steel, electronics, machine-tool and earth-moving equipment industries were mercilessly battered by Japan's high-quality goods and the straggling dollar.

American consumers, meanwhile, paid extra for the Japanese cars they so dearly wanted — or could not get the models they wanted at all — and Chrysler was selling rebranded Mitsubishi imports from Japan.

"Nobody navigates the regulation maze better than Chrysler," said Lawrence White, an economist at the Stern School of Business of New York University.

Chrysler's skill at playing the Washington game is even more apparent in its exploitation of the issue of corporate fuel-economy standards.

On the one hand, the company beat back efforts to ease mileage standards for cars during President George Bush's administration, when it had a competitive edge over Ford Motor Co. and GM in compact cars.

On the other hand, as the maker of the Chrysler Town & Country, Jeep Grand Cherokee and Dodge Durango, it has benefited even more than its competitors from the less demanding mileage standards applied to truck-like passenger vehicles.

None of this reflects badly on Daimler-Benz or Chrysler; to thrive, modern corporations must adapt to the environments in which they do business.

But it does offer another perspective when free markets get credit for triumphing over central planners, and when globe-spanning deals are heralded as victories for the world's shareholders over narrow national interests.

"Big business," Mr. White of New York University said, "has always been a creature of big government."

Moreover, as huge German corporations shift their investment overseas, jobs in Germany melt away, leaving 11.4 percent of the workforce, or about 4.4 million Germans, unable to find work, according to the latest official figures.

The nervousness is perceptible in cities such as Stuttgart, where Daimler-Benz was founded 110 years ago and where about 35,000 people work for the company. In recent years, Daimler cut its workforce worldwide by about 70,000 employees, to 300,000. Although strong demand for the company's products led to a modest wave of hiring last year and early this year, the unemployment rate in Stuttgart hovers at 8 percent — well below the national average but still a troubling level.

Union officials such as Mr. Roos have been told that the Chrysler deal will help their members, but they are reserving judgment. In meetings with Daimler executives Thursday, even as Mr. Schrepp and Mr. Eaton were explaining their accord at a news conference in London, union representatives were being told that the takeover would create jobs in the long term.

"On the one hand, jobs may be cut because of efficiency and streamlining and synergy effects," said Lutz Hoffmann, director of the German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin. But he said the expansion process set in motion by Daimler's takeover of Chrysler should at least mitigate those losses in the long run.

While German business may be

Some Skepticism in Stuttgart

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

STUTTGART — Daimler-Benz AG's takeover of Chrysler Corp. has been greeted here in Daimler's headquarters city not so much with joy as with resignation.

"There's no euphoria here, but a healthy skepticism," said Richard Roos, a union leader who represents about 11,000 employees at Daimler's corporate headquarters.

On the positive side, there is a sense that Daimler needs to expand beyond German borders. For Germans, the central issue is by now familiar if paradoxical: To stay competitive in the evolving global market, whose emergence was reflected just over a week ago in the decision by the European Union to proceed with a single European currency, they know they must seek their fortune increasingly outside Germany.

Daimler, said Professor Michael Stuermer, a German historian, "is pushing very consciously into globalization, and in that sense, Daimler-Benz is no longer a German company."

The trend shows little sign of abating. Even as Juergen Schrepp, the Daimler chairman, and Robert Eaton, the head of Chrysler, announced their plans Thursday, Germany's largest automaker, Volkswagen AG, and BMW AG, a rival, were locked in a bitter bidding war for control of Rolls-Royce, the British luxury automaker.

But Germans are also well aware of the costs. In 1997, German companies invested about 10 times as much money outside Germany as non-German corporations invested in Ger-

many. Moreover, as huge German corporations shift their investment overseas, jobs in Germany melt away, leaving 11.4 percent of the workforce, or about 4.4 million Germans, unable to find work, according to the latest official figures.

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While German business may be

See DAIMLER, Page 17

G-7 Calls On Suharto To Ease Up on Protests

Face Social Problems, Leaders Urge Jakarta

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The United States and its leading industrial partners have urged President Suharto to open up Indonesia's tightly controlled society and accommodate growing social protests over the country's internationally mandated austerity program.

The call for political openness matched the standards of openness and transparency in the conduct of economic policy that ministers of the Group of Seven countries endorsed at a weekend meeting in London.

Those standards were expected to be approved by G-7 leaders next weekend at their summit meeting in Birmingham, England, as part of a radical overhaul of the international financial system aimed at preventing or mitigating shocks like the recent economic crisis in Asia.

Robin Cook, the British foreign minister, said, "There is a clear lesson here that open financial markets require an open political system and that getting on top of the financial turbulence also requires progress on social reform and political development."

The risk of a social explosion in the world's fourth most populous country dominated discussions among foreign and finance ministers of the G-7 countries — the United States, Japan, Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Canada.

Riots broke out in Indonesia last week over price increases on fuel and transportation that were imposed under an International Monetary Fund program to tackle the country's crippling debt burden. Western officials warn that the austerity measures could leave 30 million Indonesians jobless in the next several months.

"We believe there ought to be peaceful demonstrations allowed," Madeleine Albright, the U.S. secretary of state, said at the end of the two-day meeting Saturday.

Gordon Brown, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, said, "The world

is now watching Indonesia, and it is in my view important that we have a government that recognizes the social problems that exist in their country."

Following up on a number of proposals made in recent months, most recently at the spring meeting of the IMF and World Bank in Washington last month, the ministers identified five priorities for strengthening the international financial system to prevent, or better cope with, economic crises.

Those priorities include greater openness in the conduct of economic policy, through measures such as the early release of data on budget deficits and currency reserves; increased cooperation among the IMF, the World Bank and the Bank for International Settlements in supervising economic policies in developing countries; and ensuring that private banks and investors assume a greater share of the risk when investing in developing markets.

The leaders were expected to endorse the strategy at their summit meeting next weekend, but many of the details of the so-called new global financial architecture, such as how to structure IMF and World Bank cooperation, will have to be worked out over the coming months.

Separately, the ministers toned down their recent sharp criticism of Japan's economic policy. They welcomed Tokyo's recent 16 trillion yen (\$121 billion) package of tax cuts and public spending, expressing hope that this seventh fiscal stimulus plan in recent years would finally lift the Japanese economy out of its stagnation.

But they cautioned that the stimulus needed to be implemented quickly and accompanied by other reforms to shore up a banking system hobbled by mountains of bad debt. They also welcomed the European decision a week earlier to name 11 countries to launch the euro, but they ducked the politically sensitive issue of whether central bankers and finance ministers from France, Germany and Italy should be replaced by a single euro-zone representative in future G-7 discussions.

Indonesia and Creditor Banks Close Talks Without Accord

Compiled by Our Staff From Reuters

TOKYO — Indonesia and its creditors ended their latest talks to reschedule the nation's \$80 billion in private-sector debt without agreement Sunday, saying more time was needed to solve the problem of foreign-currency debt held by Indonesian corporations.

"It was agreed that the meeting should be adjourned to facilitate further detailed work to advance the development of an appropriate solution" to the corporate debt problem, a committee of foreign banks said.

The panel was more upbeat on the prospects of bank loans and trade credits, saying that it would respond positively to Jakarta's request for a 30-day rollover in bank debts and that it had agreed to maintain trade financing.

"Interbank problems and trade financing problems are easier to deal with than the broader corporate debt," said Gerald Meyerman, a senior adviser to the World Bank who attended the talks.

"There shouldn't be expectations that you can solve these kinds of problems in a very short term," he added. "It takes some days, some weeks."

The committee, led by Bank of

Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Chase Manhattan Corp. and Deutsche Bank AG, had been meeting since Friday with a delegation from Jakarta, led by the chief debt negotiator, Rudianto Prawiro, and officials from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The talks followed discussions between Indonesia and its creditors in New York in April. The banks are trying to reduce the losses they face from bad Indonesian loans.

Around 40 percent of the \$80 billion in total corporate debt is owed to Japanese banks, analysts say. Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi is the Japanese lender most exposed in Indonesia, with around \$3.2 billion in loans outstanding at the end of September.

Separately, Indonesia backed down Sunday from a plan to control plywood exports that likely would have brought the government back into conflict with the IMF, jeopardizing its \$40 billion international bailout package.

"We are now working closely with forestry experts and the World Bank to develop a better alternative," Forestry Minister Sumahadi said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

A Filipino Mayor Raps the Economy: A Faster Treadmill but No Real Gains

By Don Kirk
International Herald Tribune

CALUMPTI, Philippines — Zacarias Candelaria, a candidate for mayor of this town, sees the campaigning for the election Monday as a bonanza for almost everybody except those running for local office.

"The people are making money because of the election,"

said Dr. Candelaria, a physician who is now vice mayor of this municipality of 59,000 people 30 miles (50 kilometers) north of Manila. "They're taking advantage of the situation. When they come to me and ask for financial aid, I have to give them 100 pesos or 500 pesos or 1,000 pesos. Then they go to the other candidates and ask for more."

The fact that the value of the peso is now pegged at about 40 to the dollar, down 50 percent from a year ago, has inevitably raised the going price of votes along with just about everything else on the local market.

"Our people are not any better off than they were six years ago," Dr. Candelaria said Sunday while entertaining a stream of well-wishers in his home. "We have more jobs, but inflation wipes out all the gains."

The dilemma of this village epitomizes that of a country that has managed to escape the worst of the Asian financial crunch but fears the worst may be about to come.

The past six years of liberalization and market-opening, engineered by the central government under President Fidel Ramos, means that factories are rising among the rice paddies and vegetable plots on which 90 percent of the people here still make a living.

At both the national and the rice-paddy levels, people are asking how long the investors will keep coming, and who will profit in the end.

"We have not seen the bottom of our crisis," said Edgardo Angara, candidate for vice president on the same ticket with Vice President Joseph (Erap) Estrada, the leading presidential candidate. "We are only papering it over because of the election."

Mr. Angara, who as president of the Philippine Senate played a major role in the economic reforms of the last six years, realizes that he has little chance of winning the race for vice president. Voters can split their ballots, voting for presidential and vice presidential candidates from different tickets, and Mr. Angara, former president of the University of the Philippines, is a respected but not a widely popular figure.

"By and large the countryside is desperate and poor," said Mr. Angara, who is likely to get a key cabinet position in an Estrada administration and will be most influential when it comes to forming economic and social policies. "We have fostered islands of growth in the past six years, but they are in the middle of oceans of poverty."

In this town on the historic MacArthur Highway running north from Manila, people are not quite sure exactly where to classify their community.

"Economically, we are in the midst of crisis," said the Reverend Roy Padilla, a Methodist pastor who has lived here for more than 10 years. "There are high prices and unemployment. Rice fields are being converted into industrial estates. Residential subdivisions are booming."

At the same time, however, he said "farmers are no longer gaining productivity from their lands" while rice carts controlled by middlemen, most of them ethnically Chinese, set prices.

"The cost of production is still high," said Mr. Padilla, who serves on the urban rural mission of the National Council of Churches in the Philippines. "But the prices they get are not increasing while the price of commodities is decreasing."

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It appears that the euro has united Europe after all.

To find out how IBM can help, visit our euro website at www.ibm.com/euro

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Cross Rates									
	US\$	DM	FF	Yen	GBP	HK\$	S\$	NT\$	Other
Australia	1.08	1.66	1.66	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
Canada	0.71	1.08	1.08	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
France	0.16	1.00	1.00	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Germany	0.63	1.00	1.00	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63
Italy	0.19	1.36	1.36	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
Japan	0.007	106.5	106.5	1.00	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
UK	0.71	1.00	1.00	0.71	1.00	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
Other	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other Dollar Values									
Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Argentine peso	1,000	Chinese yuan	8.27	Indian rupee	47.5	Israeli sheqel	4.0	Japanese yen	106.5
Australian dollar	0.71	Hong Kong dollar	7.8	Italian lira	200	Korean won	200	Malaysian ringgit	3.8
Canadian dollar	0.71	Indonesian rupiah	1,600	Mexican peso	16.7	Philippine peso	46.5	New Zealand dollar	0.63
Swiss franc	1.66	Malay ringgit	3.8	Singapore dollar	1.00	Saudi riyal	3.8	South African rand	6.5
Other	1.00	Other	1.00	Other	1.00	Other	1.00	Other	1.00
Forward Rates									
Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day
Swiss franc	1.66	1.66	1.66	Japanese yen	106.5	106.5	106.5	Other	1.00
Other	1.00	1.00	1.00	Other	1.00	1.00	1.00	Other	1.00

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Strong Markets Send Money Managers to Exotic Places in Search of Returns

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With stock prices at historic highs and interest rates at or near historic lows, professional money managers are being driven into increasingly exotic — and risky — investments as the only way to beat benchmark measures of market performance and keep their jobs.

In a report to fund professionals entitled "What Now?" the financial consultancy firm Greenwich Associates said its research had shown that U.S. fund operators were "increasing their commitment in higher-return investments" and that many were "hiring, firing and switching managers."

The study also estimated that the amount of U.S. pension-fund assets invested in international equities will have more than tripled from five years ago, to \$600 billion, by the end of the decade.

Its survey of fund professionals showed that some 2 percent of total assets, or about \$85 billion, is currently in so-called alternate investments, and this is expected to surge to around \$140 billion by the end of the decade.

"Research shows that 22 percent of funds now use venture capital," the report said, while 11 percent use buyout funds, 8 percent employ hedge funds, and 6 percent invest in oil and gas. Among funds with more than \$1 billion in assets, it said, 42 percent now use venture capital, 26 percent use buyout funds, 11 percent employ hedge funds, and 11 percent invest in oil and gas.

In addition to noting the increased appetite for international equities, the study reported that 29 percent of U.S. funds now invested in international bonds, up from 27 percent in 1996. Behind the shift into international assets, the study said, is "a desire for

diversification" and the expectation of higher returns overseas.

For their part, bankers are rushing to fill this demand. ABN-AMRO Bank, for example, brought Argentina to the international market last week with a novel structure that the bank said was designed to satisfy investor requests for long-dated, deeply discounted bonds as well as enthusiasm for the European currency unit, which at next year's launch of European monetary union is scheduled to become the euro on a one-for-one basis.

The issue, for a nominal 750 million Euros (\$832.6 million), is a zero — it carries no coupon — and matures in 30 years. Zero-coupon paper is issued at a deep discount and redeemed at its full face value at maturity.

But rather than have investors wait for one giant balloon payment in 30 years, particularly with Argentina being rated two notches below investment

grade by the leading credit-rating concerns, the implied interest payments have been stripped out, bundled together and sold separately.

The attractions, if the investor can live with the credit risk, are the high leverage and the known annual rate of return, built-in features of the zero-coupon formula.

At the same time, the corporate junk-

bond market is rushing to fill the demand for high-yield paper. William Hill, the British bookmaker owned by Nomura, sold \$150 million (\$245.5 million) of 10-year paper at a spread of 475 basis points over British government rates.

But other British issuers were forced into other currencies while bankers questioned whether the limited demand in sterling was tied to the currency's

exclusion from the euro or concern about the long-term outlook for sterling.

There will be more corporate junk offered this week, but the biggest offering will be a \$1 billion sovereign financing for Slovakia divided between three-year notes in yen and five-year notes in both dollars and Deutsche marks. The expected spread is around 350 basis points.

Traders Suspect Buffett Is Selling Some 'Zeros'

By Gretchen Morgenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Is Warren Buffett selling part or all of his huge position in zero-coupon Treasury bonds? That is the question bond traders on Wall Street are asking, as huge sell orders pour in on the long-term issues that Mr. Buffett owns.

It is Mr. Buffett's policy not to comment on any trades he may be making, and one trader reports that Mr. Buffett's aides say they are not selling any of the roughly \$20 billion in bonds purchased last year by Berkshire Hathaway Inc., Mr. Buffett's investment company.

But such a response would be typical for any large investor interested in keeping his strategies under wraps. Zero-coupon bonds are obligations of the U.S. Treasury that pay no interest but are bought at a deep discount to their value at maturity, or so-called face value. The bonds inch up in price as they get closer to maturity, but their prices move more rapidly than those of interest-bearing

bonds when interest rates change. Bond traders are speculating that Mr. Buffett may be selling because of the size of the trades and the particular issues involved. In the past couple of weeks, some \$5 billion face value of the bonds maturing in 2020 and 2021, that Mr. Buffett owns have been sold, an enormous amount to be concentrated in just a couple of issues.

To try to keep the trades quiet, per-

ing bonds when interest rates change.

David Greenlaw, an economist at Morgan Stanley, said that although the Fed was holding steady at the moment, the longer-run picture looked bearish for bonds. The historically low unemployment rate of 4.3 percent in April, released Friday and the report Thursday on productivity and unit labor costs both indicate that wage pressures are building in the United States.

The data Thursday showed that productivity of U.S. workers in the first quarter increased at the slowest rate since the third quarter of 1996. Unit labor costs, meanwhile, rose 3.8 percent, the biggest increase since that same 1996 quarter.

Mr. Buffett certainly would have a big profit to take on his zero-coupon bonds. Since the beginning of the year, long-term bonds have risen in price by around 50 basis points, or half a percentage point. If Mr. Buffett has sold one-quarter of his position in the past three weeks, as one bond trader suspects, his profit could exceed \$100 million.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending May 8. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Crt Yd
1	133 Argentina	3.1080	04/01/01	91.472	3.900
2	Austrian Schilling	7	04/04	100.267	6.900
3	127 Amsterdam Fin	7	01/15/98	99.900	5.800
4	122 Bg	7	04/04/00	99.975	7.000
5	173 Amsterdam Fin	7	12/07/02	100.000	6.700
6	178 Thane Fin	7	01/15/03	98.728	6.200
7	192 Credit Local	6	05/01/03	99.524	6.100
8	195 EIB	6	12/07/02	99.120	6.500
9	248 Ase Valley Fin	7.6317	11/04/99	99.880	7.600

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Crt Yd
1	197 Belgium Tbilis	zero	08/04/98	99.694	3.740

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Crt Yd
1	7 Denmark	7	11/15/07	112.400	6.240
2	10 Denmark	7	01/15/00	109.240	5.200
3	19 Denmark	8	03/15/04	117.200	6.800
4	23 Denmark	7	01/15/02	111.600	5.700
5	24 Denmark	7	01/15/04	109.500	6.300
6	29 Denmark	6	12/15/00	105.000	5.700
7	60 Denmark	6	12/15/00	105.000	5.700
8	67 Denmark	6	12/15/00	105.000	5.700
9	76 Denmark	8	11/15/01	109.400	7.200
10	80 Denmark	7	11/15/01	101.800	6.800
11	87 Denmark	6	10/01/02	99.200	6.200
12	113 Denmark	6	02/15/00	100.800	5.900
13	119 Denmark	6	01/15/01	100.800	5.900
14	187 Denmark	7	10/01/02	100.500	6.900
15	188 Denmark	6	10/01/02	99.800	6.200
16	194 Denmark	6	04/01/02	99.500	6.200
17	228 Denmark Tbilis	zero	11/02/98	100.000	0.000

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Crt Yd
1	1 Germany	5 1/4	01/04/08	101.900	5.100
2	3 Germany	6	07/04/07	107.200	5.600
3	4 Germany	6	01/04/07	106.900	5.600
4	5 Germany	6	01/04/07	106.900	5.600
5	6 Germany	6 1/2	07/04/22	113.200	5.200
6	9 Germany	5	11/02/02	101.600	4.900
7	11 Germany	4	03/17/00	99.700	4.000
8	12 Germany	4	02/15/02	110.200	7.100
9	13 Germany	4	05/12/02	111.700	6.100
10	14 Germany	4	09/17/99	99.900	4.000
11	17 Germany	4	01/15/02	111.600	7.100
12	25 Tbilis	7 1/4	07/09/04	114.200	6.500
13	27 Germany	4	12/17/99	100.200	4.200
14	28 Germany	6 1/2	04/15/02	109.500	5.200
15	34 Tbilis	6 1/2	05/15/04	104.800	6.400
16	35 Germany	6 1/2	04/15/04	108.500	5.700
17	36 Tbilis	7 1/4	01/23/03	110.600	6.600
18	37 Tbilis	6 1/2	05/15/04	104.800	6.400
19	38 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
20	39 Germany	6 1/2	09/20/01	111.500	7.400
21	40 Germany	6 1/2	05/15/04	104.800	6.400
22	41 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
23	42 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
24	43 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
25	44 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
26	45 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
27	46 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
28	47 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
29	48 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
30	49 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
31	50 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
32	51 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
33	52 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
34	53 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
35	54 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
36	55 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
37	56 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
38	57 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
39	58 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
40	59 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
41	60 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
42	61 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
43	62 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
44	63 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
45	64 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
46	65 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
47	66 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
48	67 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
49	68 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
50	69 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
51	70 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
52	71 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
53	72 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
54	73 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
55	74 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
56	75 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
57	76 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
58	77 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
59	78 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
60	79 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
61	80 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
62	81 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
63	82 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
64	83 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
65	84 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600
66	85 Germany	6 1/2	01/03/05	114.200	6.600

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Crt Yd
1	155 France OAT SP	zero	04/25/03	25.900	5.500
2	156 France OAT	5 1/4	02/15/02	99.600	4.700
3	157 France OAT	5 1/4	04/25/08	101.400	5.100
4	158 France OAT	6	10/25/02	104.200	5.600
5	159 France OAT	6	01/25/00	99.700	4.800
6	218 France BTAN	8 1/4	04/25/03	140.500	6.000

29 Denmark	8	11/15/09	105.0000	5.7100
33 Denmark	6	12/10/99	101.5800	5.9100
69 Denmark	6	11/15/02	103.6900	5.7900
76 Denmark	8	11/15/01	109.4500	7.3100

Pondering Biotech? Expect a Wild Ride

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

Carl Hathaway was sitting on the edge of his seat when he learned that his company, Hathaway & Associates, the money-management company in Rowayton, Connecticut, that he runs, was one of the largest institutional shareholders in Entremed Inc., a small biotechnology company, when its stock rocketed from around \$12 to as high as \$85 last Monday on reports that it was developing a possible cure for cancer.

"I've been in this business since 1959, and I have never seen a one-day experience like Monday in any security," said Mr. Hathaway, who co-ordinated that he had sold more than half of his 325,000 shares for a tidy profit.

The bubble — many analysts would say — over Entremed's work also lifted the stocks of many other biotechnology companies that were pursuing cancer therapies, and it raised hopes that the long-languishing biotechnology sector might rally.

"All of a sudden, people are interested in biotech," said James McCamant, editor of the Medical Technology Stock Letter in Berkeley, California. But those willing to invest in biotechnology could be in for a rough ride. Many fortunes have been made, but over all, there are more collapsing sinkholes than erupting geysers.

"You want to invest in biotech when you've got your life insurance and children's college fund squared away," said Michael King Jr., vice president of Vector Securities International, an investment bank specializing in health care. "This is for your mad money."

Analysts advise that looking for an instant jackpot such as Entremed is a crashout best left for the casino. Entremed's climb proved a short-lived bonanza: The stock fell back to close at \$33.25 on Friday after investors realized that the company was still far from having drugs that worked on people.

It might seem surprising that investors have spurned biotechnology stocks in recent years, because few doubt that medical advances will come from this field. But many indexes of biotechnology stocks have yet to recover to their peaks of 1991 and 1992, when the investments had the cachet that Internet stocks have now.

This year, biotechnology stocks have continued to lag the market, with the smallest companies generally the weakest performers.

Mehta Partners, an investment advisory firm in New York, said that through the end of April, its index of global drug companies was up 16.1 percent, but its index of 142 smaller biotechnology companies rose just 0.7 percent. The problem is "their good science does not always make good business."

Since its birth in the 1970s, the industry has produced only 22 truly novel drugs, according to Jeffrey Casdin of Casdin Capital Partners in New York. Of the roughly 350 publicly traded biotechnology companies, only eight are profitable based on sales of drugs, according to Vector Securities.

Investors have poured some \$70 billion into biotechnology companies in the past 20 years, yet their combined market capitalization now stands at only \$115 billion, a poor return, said G. Steven Burrill of Burrill & Co., a San Francisco merchant bank.

The huge number of companies and their low valuations — the 350 add up to less total market capitalization than that of Merck & Co. or Pfizer Inc. — means that most are barely followed by analysts. Traditional guidelines such as price/earnings ratios are meaningless for laboratory-stage companies, many with no sales or earnings, that go public to raise the funds needed to develop products.

With their fates generally tied to one or two drugs, these companies can find that any new hint of laboratory or regulatory success or failure can send their thinly traded stocks flying up or down. Bruising failures are more plentiful than successes. Few of the new drugs make it to clinical trials in humans, and of those that do, only one in five makes it to market.

Entremed's drugs are still a year or more away from starting human trials. A big drug company can withstand such failures — in fact, they are sometimes barely noticed — thanks to a broader development pipeline and plenty of revenue from existing products.

"The pharmaceutical industry buries its dead at midnight," said Mark Simon, biotechnology analyst at BancAmerica Robertson Stephens. "The biotechnology industry buries its dead on the 50-yard line of the Super Bowl at halftime."

Though many analysts expect the sector to continue to lag, some say it is undervalued and see long-term promise in the stocks.

The explosion in genomics, the discovery of genes and their relationship to disease, could lead to more new drugs than the older technique of gene-splicing. "There is an engine now, which is genomics," said Mr. Casdin, the New York fund manager. Moreover, the big drug companies are now treating the smaller biotechnology companies as their re-

search partners and investing in them. The success rate may be increasing. Kurt von Emster, manager of the Franklin Biotechnology Discovery fund, said there were now 400 biotechnology drugs in clinical trials, up from about 80 in 1989. Vector Securities says 30 biotechnology products could receive approval this year.

But it is difficult for investors to research these companies thoroughly, given the paucity of analyst coverage. Scientists and physicians who test and evaluate the drugs often have financial relationships with the manufacturers and can be less than objective.

Instead of trying to spot eventual winners in their formative stages, some analysts say, investors are better off spreading their risk over many companies or investing in a mutual fund. Some recommend concentrating on companies whose drugs are at most a year or two away from approval.

Mr. Simon of Robertson Stephens says it often pays to wait even longer, for the results of Phase 3, or final-stage, clinical trials. If the news is good, there could still be time to buy the stock and see some appreciation.

There were rumors that Mr. Lewis was actively involved in Asian currency markets last autumn and winter, during the height of the economic crisis there, but he said the talk was unfounded.

Although Mr. Lewis claims to be poorly informed about Southeast Asian markets, who asked what currency he saw as particularly vulnerable right now, he did not miss a beat: "the Hong Kong dollar."

If Mr. Lewis is correct and the Hong Kong dollar falls this year, it would probably ignite anew the economic troubles in East Asia, prompting other countries in the region to pursue competitive devaluations that would compound the difficulty of paying external debts.

Mr. Lewis is more optimistic about the prospects of the euro, the currency that will start next year to replace the currencies of 11 European countries. He said he saw few opportunities for traders to exploit weaknesses in the new currency.

"The euro will be a strong currency for the foreseeable future," he said. "It's necessary to have a central currency that's credible, and you need one currency in Europe, not 11."

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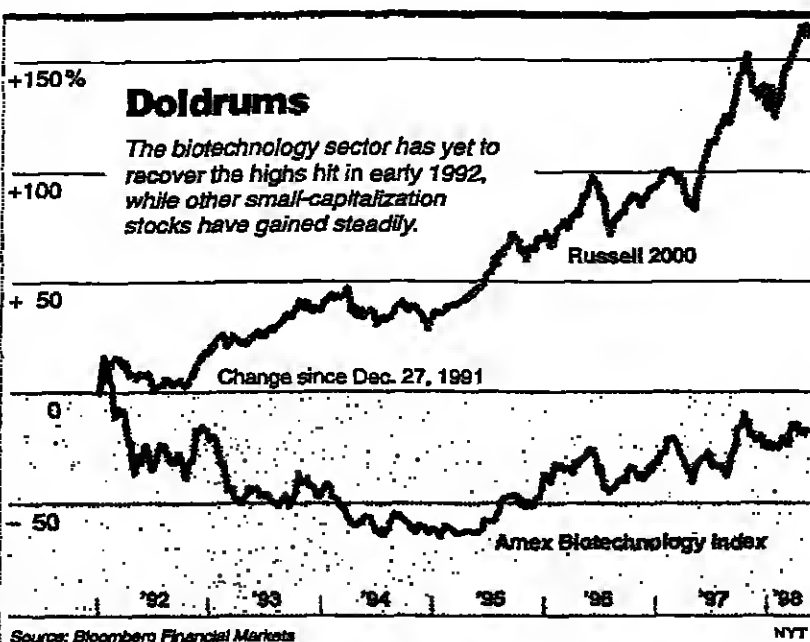
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Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets

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Euro Expected to Put Gold And Dollars Into Surplus

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The transition to the euro on Jan. 1 will leave the 11 participating European central banks with about \$190 billion in excess reserves of dollars and gold, analysts at J.P. Morgan & Co. estimate — a surplus that they believe will cap prices of both assets.

Some \$56 billion of foreign-currency reserves held by the 11 banks will become domestic reserves at the beginning of next year, when the central banks of the nations that will be part of the single European currency become the European System of Central Banks.

Yet despite this automatic migration of these assets out of the foreign-currency-reserves column, the Morgan study estimates, the central-bank system's holdings of foreign currency and gold will still greatly exceed its needs — and that, the analysts argue, will inevitably lead to a reduction in holdings of dollars and gold.

The threat of liquidation will "put a heavy cap on prices even before sales are actually realized," the bank's analysts write, asserting that "wholesale dumping of dollars and gold is not on the cards."

The excess reserves will, however, be managed more aggressively than in the past as the central banks aim to maximize the income from holding these assets, the analysts contend.

Morgan also estimates the bulk of the European currency reserves to be in Deutsche marks. Assuming that two-thirds of this is made up of short-dated government paper and that 85 percent consists of German government debt, the analysts see European central banks holding some 28 billion euro of German government paper that is not likely to be rolled over as it matures.

The study estimates the system's total assets at the end of last year at 724 billion euro, or around \$796 billion, of which 211 billion euro were currency reserves, with U.S. dollars accounting for 126 billion euro.

Studying the average level of currency and gold reserves in the United States and Japan over the past five years, the study calculates that the European central banks will need reserves of only about \$150 billion. The bank assumes this will be held 75 percent in dollars, 20 percent in gold and 5 percent in yen. But the analysts estimate that on Jan. 1, the European system will be holding about \$190 billion more than it needs in the form of currency and gold.

The study concludes that managing the excess reserves to maximize income implies changes in central bank investment behavior, including:

• Finding investments of longer duration. Typically, reserves are invested in short-term instruments so as to be available for intervention. Given that longer-term instruments typically carry higher yields, "extending duration is the first way to increase returns," the report says.

• Wider choice of assets, including investment in a greater variety of credit instruments and holdings of equity.

• Use of derivatives to make "more selective types of risk (curve and spread rather than pure duration risk)."

• Outside managers. "As central banks move into higher-return assets outside their direct expertise, they are likely to make use of outside managers," the report says.

DAIMLER: Stuttgart Is Skeptical

Continued from Page 15

strong, the same cannot necessarily be said of the German economy. With labor costs averaging \$29 an hour, roughly double the level in the United States, any expansion is likely to take place outside Germany.

In the case of Daimler, labor leaders such as Mr. Roos can only hope the takeover will translate into enough growth to support its base in Germany. At Daimler's big competitor, Volkswagen, labor leaders say the pain caused by adapting to global competition has paid off.

Hans-Juergen Uhl, deputy chairman of the labor-management council at VW from the union side, cites the example of VW's New Beetle, one of the hottest-selling cars this season on the North American market.

The car is built in Mexico and was designed in California but was developed at Volkswagen in Germany. "We're protecting 20,000 jobs in Germany," he said in describing a kind of new vocation for the company. "Because for America, we are suppliers, engineers, know-how providers."

■ Daimler-Nissan Talks? Daimler-Benz appears to be aiming for control of the ailing Japanese truck-maker Nissan Diesel Motor Co., Reuters reported Sunday from Tokyo.

A spokesman for Nissan Motor Co., Nissan Diesel's top shareholder, with a 39.8 percent stake, said he was unable to comment, but Japanese media said Daimler was talking with Nissan about buying one-third or more of the truck-maker's shares and that a deal could be reached by next month.



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Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, May 8.

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, May 8.

Stocks	Div Yld	Sales	100s	High	Low	Clos	Chge
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1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
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Block	Ch	Vol	1000' High	Low	Ch	Vol
1	2	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	1	1	1
3	2	1	1	1	1	1
4	2	1	1	1	1	1
5	2	1	1	1	1	1
6	2	1	1	1	1	1
7	2	1	1	1	1	1
8	2	1	1	1	1	1
9	2	1	1	1	1	1
10	2	1	1	1	1	1
11	2	1	1	1	1	1
12	2	1	1	1	1	1
13	2	1	1	1	1	1
14	2	1	1	1	1	1
15	2	1	1	1	1	1
16	2	1	1	1	1	1
17	2	1	1	1	1	1
18	2	1	1	1	1	1
19	2	1	1	1	1	1
20	2	1	1	1	1	1
21	2	1	1	1	1	1
22	2	1	1	1	1	1
23	2	1	1	1	1	1
24	2	1	1	1	1	1
25	2	1	1	1	1	1
26	2	1	1	1	1	1
27	2	1	1	1	1	1
28	2	1	1	1	1	1
29	2	1	1	1	1	1
30	2	1	1	1	1	1
31	2	1	1	1	1	1
32	2	1	1	1	1	1
33	2	1	1	1	1	1
34	2	1	1	1	1	1
35	2	1	1	1	1	1
36	2	1	1	1	1	1
37	2	1	1	1	1	1
38	2	1	1	1	1	1
39	2	1	1	1	1	1
40	2	1	1	1	1	1
41	2	1	1	1	1	1
42	2	1	1	1	1	1
43	2	1	1	1	1	1
44	2	1	1	1	1	1
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77	2	1	1	1	1	1
78	2	1	1	1	1	1
79	2	1	1	1	1	1
80	2	1	1	1	1	1
81	2	1	1	1	1	1
82	2	1	1	1	1	1

Stocks	Chg	Yld	52 Wk High	Low	Close
30	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
31	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
32	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
33	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
34	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
35	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
36	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
37	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
38	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
39	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
40	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
41	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
42	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
43	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
44	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
45	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
46	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
47	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
48	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
49	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
50	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
51	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
52	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
53	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
54	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
55	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
56	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
57	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
58	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
59	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
60	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
61	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
62	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
63	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
64	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
65	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
66	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
67	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
68	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
69	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
70	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
71	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
72	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
73	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
74	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
75	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
76	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
77	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
78	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
79	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
80	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
81	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
82	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
83	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
84	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
85	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
86	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
87	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
88	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
89	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
90	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
91	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
92	1/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1

[illegible]

Stocks	Chg	Vol	High	Low	Chg	Vol
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
200	2.00	200	2.00	2.00	2.00	200
300	3.00	300	3.00	3.00	3.00	300
400	4.00	400	4.00	4.00	4.00	400
500	5.00	500	5.00	5.00	5.00	500
600	6.00	600	6.00	6.00	6.00	600
700	7.00	700	7.00	7.00	7.00	700
800	8.00	800	8.00	8.00	8.00	800
900	9.00	900	9.00	9.00	9.00	900
1000	10.00	1000	10.00	10.00	10.00	1000
1100	11.00	1100	11.00	11.00	11.00	1100
1200	12.00	1200	12.00	12.00	12.00	1200
1300	13.00	1300	13.00	13.00	13.00	1300
1400	14.00	1400	14.00	14.00	14.00	1400
1500	15.00	1500	15.00	15.00	15.00	1500
1600	16.00	1600	16.00	16.00	16.00	1600
1700	17.00	1700	17.00	17.00	17.00	1700
1800	18.00	1800	18.00	18.00	18.00	1800
1900	19.00	1900	19.00	19.00	19.00	1900
2000	20.00	2000	20.00	20.00	20.00	2000
2100	21.00	2100	21.00	21.00	21.00	2100
2200	22.00	2200	22.00	22.00	22.00	2200
2300	23.00	2300	23.00	23.00	23.00	2300
2400	24.00	2400	24.00	24.00	24.00	2400
2500	25.00	2500	25.00	25.00	25.00	2500
2600	26.00	2600	26.00	26.00	26.00	2600
2700	27.00	2700	27.00	27.00	27.00	2700
2800	28.00	2800	28.00	28.00	28.00	2800
2900	29.00	2900	29.00	29.00	29.00	2900
3000	30.00	3000	30.00	30.00	30.00	3000
3100	31.00	3100	31.00	31.00	31.00	3100
3200	32.00	3200	32.00	32.00	32.00	3200
3300	33.00	3300	33.00	33.00	33.00	3300
3400	34.00	3400	34.00	34.00	34.00	3400
3500	35.00	3500	35.00	35.00	35.00	3500
3600	36.00	3600	36.00	36.00	36.00	3600
3700	37.00	3700	37.00	37.00	37.00	3700
3800	38.00	3800	38.00	38.00	38.00	3800
3900	39.00	3900	39.00	39.00	39.00	3900
4000	40.00	4000	40.00	40.00	40.00	4000
4100	41.00	4100	41.00	41.00	41.00	4100
4200	42.00	4200	42.00	42.00	42.00	4200
4300	43.00	4300	43.00	43.00	43.00	4300
4400	44.00	4400	44.00	44.00	44.00	4400
4500	45.00	4500	45.00	45.00	45.00	4500
4600	46.00	4600	46.00	46.00	46.00	4600
4700	47.00	4700	47.00	47.00	47.00	4700
4800	48.00	4800	48.00	48.00	48.00	4800
4900	49.00	4900	49.00	49.00	49.00	4900
5000	50.00	5000	50.00	50.00	50.00	5000
5100	51.00	5100	51.00	51.00	51.00	5100

Stocks	Div	Yld	100s	High	Low	Chg
Am. Can.			15	3	3	
Am. Oil			24	13	13	
Am. Sugar			24	13	13	
Am. Tobacco			24	13	13	
Am. Water			24	13	13	
Am. Wire			24	13	13	
Am. Zinc			24	13	13	
Am. Iron			24	13	13	
Am. Steel			24	13	13	
Am. Copper			24	13	13	
Am. Lead			24	13	13	
Am. Tin			24	13	13	
Am. Nickel			24	13	13	
Am. Aluminum			24	13	13	
Am. Magnesium			24	13	13	
Am. Potassium			24	13	13	
Am. Sodium			24	13	13	
Am. Calcium			24	13	13	
Am. Phosphorus			24	13	13	
Am. Sulfur			24	13	13	
Am. Chlorine			24	13	13	
Am. Fluorine			24	13	13	
Am. Bromine			24	13	13	
Am. Iodine			24	13	13	
Am. Boron			24	13	13	
Am. Silicon			24	13	13	
Am. Germanium			24	13	13	
Am. Arsenic			24	13	13	
Am. Antimony			24	13	13	
Am. Bismuth			24	13	13	
Am. Vanadium			24	13	13	
Am. Manganese			24	13	13	
Am. Cobalt			24	13	13	
Am. Nickel			24	13	13	
Am. Copper			24	13	13	
Am. Zinc			24	13	13	
Am. Iron			24	13	13	
Am. Steel			24	13	13	
Am. Copper			24	13	13	
Am. Lead			24	13	13	
Am. Tin			24	13	13	
Am. Nickel			24	13	13	
Am. Aluminum			24	13	13	
Am. Magnesium			24	13	13	
Am. Potassium			24	13	13	
Am. Sodium			24	13	13	
Am. Calcium			24	13	13	
Am. Phosphorus			24	13	13	
Am. Sulfur			24	13	13	
Am. Chlorine			24	13	13	
Am. Fluorine			24	13	13	
Am. Bromine			24	13	13	
Am. Iodine			24	13	13	
Am. Boron			24	13	13	
Am. Silicon			24	13	13	
Am. Germanium			24	13	13	
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Am. Antimony			24	13	13	
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Am. Vanadium			24	13	13	
Am. Manganese			24	13	13	
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Am. Nickel			24	13	13	
Am. Copper			24	13	13	
Am. Zinc			24	13	13	
Am. Iron			24	13	13	
Am. Steel			24	13	13	
Am. Copper			24	13	13	
Am. Lead			24	13	13	
Am. Tin			24	13	13	
Am. Nickel			24	13	13	
Am. Aluminum			24	13	13	
Am. Magnesium			24	13	13	
Am. Potassium			24	13	13	
Am. Sodium			24	13	13	
Am. Calcium			24	13	13	
Am. Phosphorus			24	13	13	
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Am. Cobalt			24	13	13	
Am. Nickel			24	13	13	
Am. Copper			24	13	13	
Am. Zinc			24	13	13	
Am. Iron			24	13	13	
Am. Steel			24	13		

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Continued

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AA	10.00	0.00	100
AB	10.00	0.00	100
AC	10.00	0.00	100
AD	10.00	0.00	100
AE	10.00	0.00	100
AF	10.00	0.00	100
AG	10.00	0.00	100
AH	10.00	0.00	100
AI	10.00	0.00	100
AJ	10.00	0.00	100
AK	10.00	0.00	100
AL	10.00	0.00	100
AM	10.00	0.00	100
AN	10.00	0.00	100
AO	10.00	0.00	100
AP	10.00	0.00	100
AQ	10.00	0.00	100
AR	10.00	0.00	100
AS	10.00	0.00	100
AT	10.00	0.00	100
AV	10.00	0.00	100
AW	10.00	0.00	100
AX	10.00	0.00	100
AY	10.00	0.00	100
AZ	10.00	0.00	100
BA	10.00	0.00	100
BB	10.00	0.00	100
BC	10.00	0.00	100
BD	10.00	0.00	100
BE	10.00	0.00	100
BF	10.00	0.00	100
BG	10.00	0.00	100
BH	10.00	0.00	100
BI	10.00	0.00	100
BJ	10.00	0.00	100
BK	10.00	0.00	100
BL	10.00	0.00	100
BM	10.00	0.00	100
BN	10.00	0.00	100
BO	10.00	0.00	100
BP	10.00	0.00	100
BQ	10.00	0.00	100
BR	10.00	0.00	100
BS	10.00	0.00	100
BT	10.00	0.00	100
BV	10.00	0.00	100
BW	10.00	0.00	100
BX	10.00	0.00	100
BY	10.00	0.00	100
BZ	10.00	0.00	100
CA	10.00	0.00	100
CB	10.00	0.00	100
CC	10.00	0.00	100
CD	10.00	0.00	100
CE	10.00	0.00	100
CF	10.00	0.00	100
CG	10.00	0.00	100
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CL	10.00	0.00	100
CM	10.00	0.00	100
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CO	10.00	0.00	100
CP	10.00	0.00	100
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CZ	10.00	0.00	100
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EC	10.00	0.00	100
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SPORTS

Juventus Hangs On to Win 25th Italian-League Title

Inzaghi Shines, Scoring 3 Goals in Victory Over Bologna

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Filippo Inzaghi scored three goals Sunday as Juventus beat Bologna, 3-2, in Turin to clinch the Italian league title.

Juventus leads Inter Milan, which lost, 2-1, at Bari, by seven points with only one round of games remaining.

Inter started the day four points behind La Juve. At one point in the afternoon, Inter, which led Bari 1-0 at halftime on a goal by Ronaldo, trailed Juve by only one point overall using the teams' aggregate goals as a tiebreaker. But Inzaghi put Juve ahead with 10 minutes left. After reports of the goal reached Bari, a dispirited Inter gave up late goals to the young Italian forward Nicola Ventola and the South African striker Philemon Masinga.

Igor Kolyvanov scored an early goal for Bologna with a powerful diagonal shot in the 11th minute. Inzaghi headed in the equalizer in the 34th minute and put Juve ahead in the 50th minute. Roberto Baggio, still chasing a place on Italy's World Cup squad, leveled for Bologna five minutes later but Inzaghi won the game with a goal from close range.

It was a record 25th Italian title for Juventus and the team's third in four years. Inter, for its part, is sure of second place and a berth in the Champions League.

Elsewhere, Daniele Baldini scored in the 93rd minute in Empoli as the home team beat Vicenza, 3-2, to make sure it would avoid relegation and stay in Serie A next season.

Lecco, which cannot escape relegation to Serie B, drew, 1-1, against Sampdoria to end that team's slim chances of gaining a UEFA Cup place.

Udinese, Parma, Roma and Fiorentina are taking Italy's four places in the UEFA Cup. Lazio will enter the Cup Winner's Cup.

ENGLAND Everton drew, 1-1, at home with Coventry on Sunday in its last match of the season to overtake Bolton and escape relegation to the first division. Bolton lost, 2-0, at Chelsea.

Everton, in the Premier League since 1954 and out for only four seasons since 1888, survived on goal difference after a nerve-racking final few minutes. Gareth Farrelly put Everton ahead after eight minutes, but his teammate Nick Barnby missed a penalty kick with three minutes to play. Dion Dublin, the Coventry striker, leveled a minute later.

Everton, the league champion in 1985 and 1987 that has been forced to battle against relegation in four of the last five seasons, held out, but their survival depended on Bolton losing at Chelsea.

After dominating the early stages, Bolton eventually ran out of steam and lost on goals by Gianluca Vialli in the 73d minute and then Jody Morris.

Bolton will be relegated with Barnsley and Crystal Palace to the first division, meaning that all

three promoted clubs have gone down after just one season.

Blackburn clinched a place in the UEFA Cup when it beat Newcastle, 1-0. Chris Sutton scored the only goal with two minutes to play.

Newcastle's David Batty was sent off but it will not keep him out of the FA Cup final against Arsenal this week. However, the England midfielder may face extra punishment after appearing to push a referee, David Elleray, after being dismissed from the field.

Arsenal, the league champion, ended the league season with a second successive defeat, 1-0, at Aston Villa. Villa finished seventh and will qualify for the UEFA Cup if Chelsea beats Stuttgart in the Cup Winner's Cup final Wednesday.

Liverpool, which lost to a Paolo Wanchepo goal at Derby, and Leeds, which drew, 1-1, with Wimbledon, have already qualified for the UEFA Cup. Runner-up Manchester United won, 2-0, at Barnsley, with goals by Andy Cole and Teddy Sheringham. Marcelo and Vas Borboks scored as Sheffield United beat Sunderland, 2-1, in the first leg of a promotion playoff.

In the other first division playoff, Jamie Clapham scored an own-goal as Charlton won, 1-0, at Ipswich.

NETHERLANDS Willem II Tilburg secured a place in the UEFA Cup on Sunday when it beat visiting Sparta Rotterdam, 3-0, on the last day of the Dutch season.

The victory ensured Willem II a fifth-place finish ahead of Heerenveen, which beat struggling RKC Waalwijk, 3-2, on goal difference. Willem II joined Vitesse Arnhem and Feyenoord, which finished third and fourth, as Dutch representatives in the UEFA Cup next season.

Waalwijk's defeat means it will play in the relegation playoffs against Groningen and six second-division teams with two places in the Dutch premiership at stake.

Volendam, which finished 10 points adrift, is automatically relegated and will be replaced by the second-division champion, AZ Alkmaar.

SCOTLAND Celtic won its first Scottish league title in 10 years after beating St. Johnstone, 2-0, on Saturday, the final day of the Scottish league season.

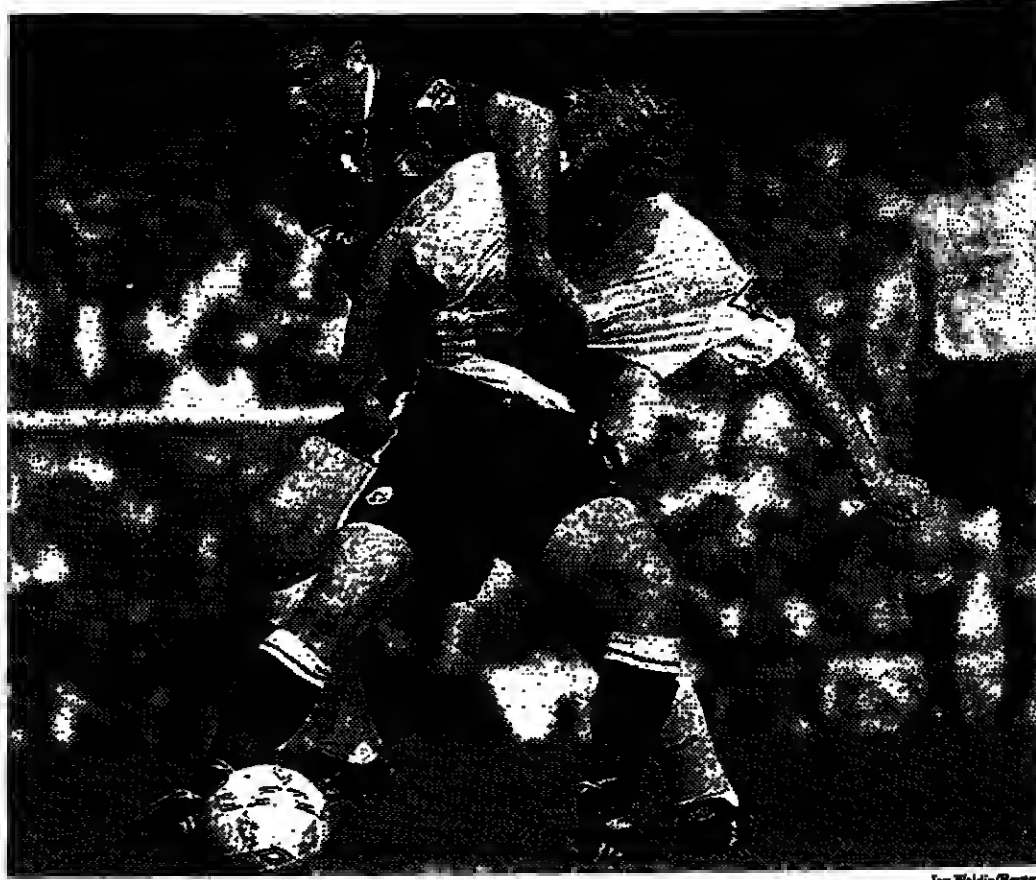
Celtic's victory denied its arch-rival Rangers — which won, 2-1, at Dundee United — a record 10th successive title.

Wim Jansen, the Dutch coach who has been at Celtic for less than a year, refused to say whether he would be with the club next season. Jansen has reportedly fallen out with Celtic's managing director, Jack Brown.

"I have made a decision in my own mind about what I want to do," said Jansen. "However, I don't want to comment any more."

The Swedish striker Henrik Larsson scored his 19th goal of the season in the third minute for Celtic. Harald Brattbak scored the second in the 75th minute.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)



Chelsea's Mark Hughes, in back, restraining Bolton's Per Frandsen in their game Sunday.

Lens Ties Auxerre, Edging Metz For First French League Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Lens won the French league title for the first time, by the narrowest of margins on the last day of the season.

Lens drew, 1-1, at Auxerre on Saturday and edged out Metz — a 1-0 winner over Lyon — on goal difference.

Lens had lost in the French Cup final on May 2 and started nervously at Auxerre.

Sabri Lamouchi crashed in a low shot from 20 yards in the 14th minute to give Auxerre the lead. Lens evened the score in the 53d minute when Yohan Lacroix steered a shot past Fabien Cool, the Auxerre goalkeeper, from six yards out.

At Metz, Bruno Rodriguez scored with a scorching volley four minutes into the game against Lyon.

Lens and Metz both gained 68 points but Lens's goal difference was plus 25 to plus 20 for Metz.

"Losing the title on goal dif-

ference is just an abominable scenario," said Joel Muller, the Metz coach.

Guingamp was sent to a lower division despite winning, 3-1, at Cannes, which was already doomed. Rennes saved its skin by beating, Toulouse, 1-0. Charcaux, the third team relegated, beat Paris Saint-Germain, 2-1.

Monaco beat Bordeaux, 5-2, to finish third and will play in the UEFA Cup next season as will Marseille, Bordeaux and Lyon.

GERMANY Kaiserslautern started the final day of the Bundesliga season already certain of first place.

At the bottom, Borussia Moenchengladbach beat Wolfsburg, 2-0, to overtake Karlsruhe, which lost, 4-2, to Hansa Rostock. The two finished even on points but Moenchengladbach had a superior goal difference and stays in the top league while Karlsruhe is relegated, along with Arminia Bielefeld and Co-

logne, which has never before played out of the Bundesliga.

Cologne tied, 2-2, with Bayer Leverkusen, which was already assured of third place and a spot in the UEFA Cup.

Stuttgart and Schalke both won with 10 men to secure fourth and fifth positions and UEFA Cup places. Stuttgart beat Werder Bremen, 1-0, in spite of a red card for striker Fredi Bobic.

Stuttgart will play in the Cup Winners Cup if it beats Chelsea in the season's final.

Schalke beat Bielefeld, 2-1. Marc Wilmots was ejected from the game for deliberately diving, but Schalke later got two penalty shots and Marc van Hoogdalem converted both.

Bayern, the runner-up, ended the season with a 4-0 demolition of Borussia Dortmund, which had knocked Bayern out of the European Champions Cup then lost in the semifinals to Real Madrid.

"Mika won with his car this weekend, and I wasn't able to keep pace," Coulthard said. "I tried hard, but I just wasn't quick enough."

Hakkinen roared off from the starting line to a clear advantage over Coulthard and the rest of the field by the first turn. By the end of the first lap, he had a lead of nearly two seconds over his teammate.

He expanded that to about 13 seconds by the end of 15 laps. Hakkinen said he could have had a bigger lead if he had needed it.

"There was no point to take that risk in the early point of the race," he said. "You don't want to push that way, or you would destroy the tires and destroy the rest of your run, so it's better to take it a little easy."

The lead leveled to around 15 seconds until the first pit stop at the end of 26 laps, when Hakkinen came in Coulthard came in a lap later.

After that, Hakkinen was unable to increase his advantage over Coulthard, who was driving quicker after his first change of tires.

"I had a real difficult time on the first set of tires," Coulthard said. "I got more comfortable on each set." After the second pit stop, Coulthard closed within 6 seconds for a few laps.

Schumacher took over third at that point, helped by a collision between his Ferrari teammate, Eddie Irvine of Britain, and Giancarlo Fisichella of Italy.

After the race, Fisichella was fined \$7,500 by officials for causing an avoidable collision, according to the International Automobile Federation.

Schumacher did not stay in third for long. He was penalized for pit-lane speeding and came in on the 40th lap to serve a 10-second penalty. He later recaptured third and stayed there.

One unexpected effect of the battle is that South African rugby's top players — who felt their opinions had been ignored and who were already unhappy about threatened pay cuts — are now discussing forming a union.

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Hakkinen Triumphs in Spanish Prix

Race Provides 3d Sweep For McLaren-Mercedes

The Associated Press

BARCELONA — About the only trouble Mika Hakkinen had in winning the Spanish Grand Prix on Sunday was when he was lapping cars.

Leading nearly from start to finish, Hakkinen captured his third race of the season and gave McLaren-Mercedes its third one-two finish of the year. David Coulthard of Britain, Hakkinen's teammate, was second, 9.4 seconds behind.

Hakkinen said the race, which he began in the pole position, was not as easy as it may have looked. "You always have to make sure about your concentration throughout the race," he said. The Finnish driver lapped all but three cars during the race.

Michael Schumacher of Germany, hurt by a midrace penalty for pit-lane speeding, was third, 47 seconds behind Hakkinen.

It was the McLaren-Mercedes team's fourth victory in five races. Hakkinen won the first two races, also from pole position. Only Schumacher has broken the streak by taking the Argentine Grand Prix.

Hakkinen lifted his lead in the drivers' standings to seven points over Coulthard. On Sunday, he lost the lead only to Coulthard briefly on the 46th lap after a pit stop.

Alexander Wurz of Austria in a Benetton-Playlife was fourth, followed by Rubens Barrichello of Brazil in a Stewart-Ford.

Jacques Villeneuve of Canada, the world Formula One champion last year, came in sixth in a Williams-Mecachrome. He has not finished in the top three in any of this year's five Grand Prix races.

Hakkinen raced the 65 laps of the 4.7-kilometer (2.9-mile) Circuit of Catalunya track north of Barcelona in 1 hour, 33 minutes, 37.621 seconds. Over the 307.3 kilometers, he averaged 196.86 kilometers an hour.

Hakkinen had spent the weekend leading every timed training session. It seemed evident that only a mechanical failure could have stopped him.

"Mika won with his car this weekend, and I wasn't able to keep pace," Coulthard said. "I tried hard, but I just wasn't quick enough."

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Head of South African Rugby Quits, Ending Fears of Boycott

By Donald G. McNeil Jr.
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Reversing his boast that he would bow to no man, Louis Luyt, president of South African rugby, resigned this past weekend. In so doing, he almost certainly ended the National Sports Council's call for an international boycott of South African rugby.

Luyt, president of the South African Rugby Football Association, announced his resignation in an interview with Rapport, an Afrikaans-language Sunday newspaper.

The council, the highest governing body of South African sport, had demanded that the entire governing board of rugby quit, apologize to President Nelson Mandela and cooperate with an investigation of charges of racism and corruption in rugby.

But since Luyt was the driving force behind the board's resistance, and since the board voted informally Thursday to ask him to stand down, it seemed likely that his resignation would pacify the council and prevent the cancellation of games. The Irish national team is due to arrive May 23. Steve Tshwete, the sports

minister, told another Sunday newspaper that he saw no reason why that tour should not go on.

Luyt said he was resigning for three reasons: He did not want to hurt rugby; he did not want to let down Australian and New Zealand, who are South Africa's chief rivals on the field and chief partners in broadcast contracts, and he could not work with a board and managers who do not support him.

"I'm not leaving as a bitter man," he was quoted as saying. "My people folded and I can't trust them anymore."

Foreign rugby administrators greeted the news with relief. Major trade unions allied with the African National Congress had threatened to disrupt games.

Through a spokesman, President Mandela said it was a pity that Luyt had worked his way into such a corner and that he still held him high esteem. In the 1980s, Luyt was one of the first prominent Afrikaners to meet the African National Congress in exile to discuss how the country might be transformed under majority rule.

South Africans love their three chief sports — rugby, cricket and soccer — and boycotts were a powerful anti-apartheid weapon for the ANC when it

was in exile.

But some South Africans objected to the threatened use of boycotts this time because it accomplished by threat what the council and government failed to accomplish in court or through democracy. Luyt defeated in court two government attempts to investigate his handling of rugby's finances. He also easily won re-election last November. His mistake, however, was to subpoena Mandela to spend two days on the stand in March being grilled on his decision to appoint a panel of inquiry. That, and the fact that there are no black players on the Springbok national rugby team, raised public ire against Luyt, a former forward for Orange Free State.

Rugby has always been the sport most associated with the Afrikaners. It grew into a symbol of Afrikaner nationalism in the 1930s. There were no non-white Springboks until 1982, when a mixed-race player, Errol Tobias, played briefly. In 1995, Chester Williams, also of mixed race, played a big role in winning the World Cup.

That victory, at which Mandela donated captain Francois Pienaar's jersey, did much to create the post-election honeymoon. Later, Mandela lobbied to

let the rugby team keep the name Springboks while other national teams were ordered to switch to Proteas because the antelope was also the symbol of the apartheid-era army.

Since then, things have slid. Luyt dismissed the architects of the victory. Cricket quickly brought black players along; rugby did not.

Racist incidents multiplied. The 1997 coach was forced to resign after he was taped complaining about kaffirs on the National Sports Council. Kaffir is a South African racial epithet.

Bizarrely, some conservative coaches still feel that blacks are not big enough or fast enough to play rugby. Even though there have been non-white clubs since 1896, "I still hear people on Afrikaans talk radio saying 'No, the blacks must stick to soccer,'" said Andre Odendaal, a rugby historian.

Although members of the Xhosa, a black ethnic group — Tshwete, the sports minister, among them — have played rugby for decades, as have mixed-race "coloreds" near Cape Town, their clubs get little support. Even liberal fans say there may be no non-whites good enough to be Springboks right now. But racism is definitely sus-

pected when only four non-whites make the list of 121 players at the next level.

In fighting the government, Luyt made himself a hero to disgruntled Afrikaners.

"If it's O.K. for them to just force the head of rugby out Friday, who's to say they won't force the head of my church out tomorrow?" one angry talk-radio caller said Friday.

Luyt, 66, has long been in the public eye. He made a fortune in fertilizer and beer in the 1960s.

"The problem is Luyt," said Albert Grundlingh, a rugby historian. "He's got great financial acuity and an equally abominable personality."

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Capitals' 6-for-6 Flurry Puts Ottawa in a 2-0 Hole

By Rachel Alexander
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Washington Capitals scored only four goals on Ottawa's goaltender, Ron Tugnutt, in four games over the regular season, but they ripped into him for a 6-1 victory in Game 2 of their Eastern Conference semifinal series.

After nearly 30 scoreless minutes, Washington exploded with six goals on six consecutive shots to take a 2-0 lead in the best-of-7 series.

The series next shifts to Ottawa and the noisy Corel Centre for Game 3 on Monday, but raucous fans won't help the Senators if they don't improve defensively and settle on a goaltender.

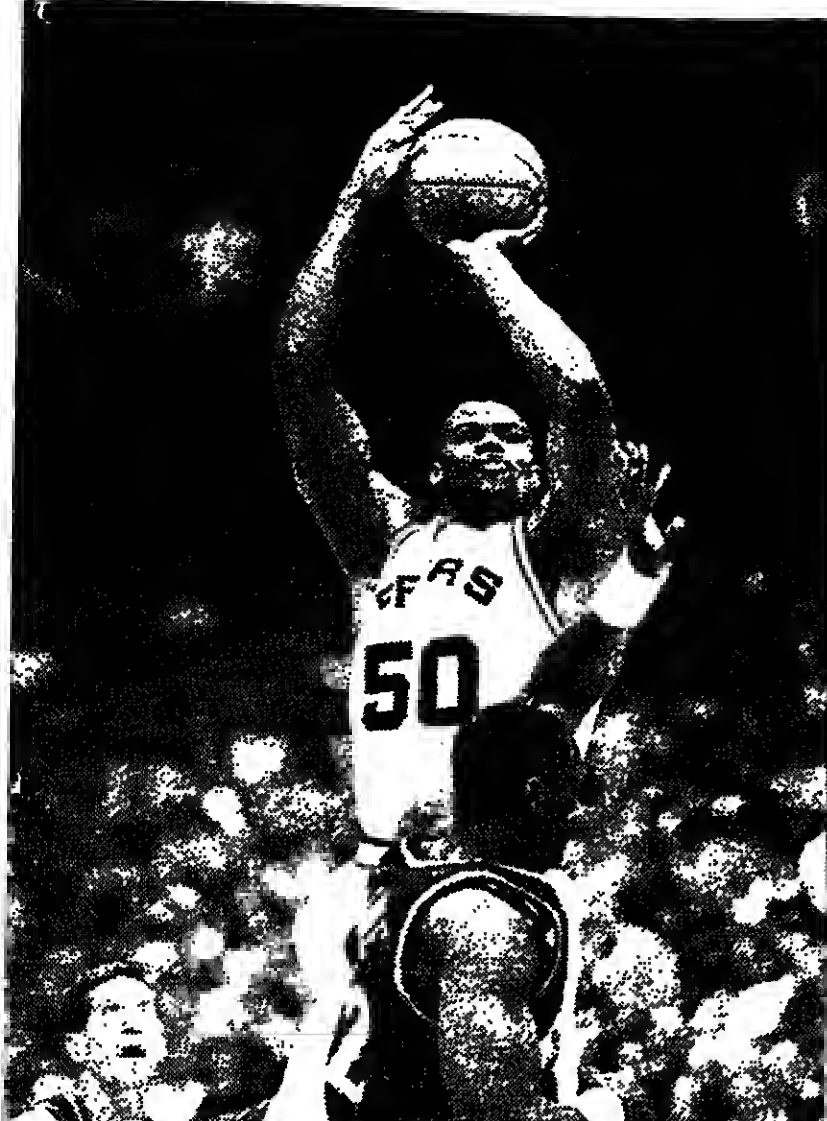
In Game 1 Thursday, the starting goalie, Damian Rhodes, was pulled in the third period, igniting a controversy that raged even hotter after the game on Saturday, when Tugnutt saved Washington's first 12 shots and then let the next six go by him.

New Demand
In Airline Fare
Keep Flights
Free of Nuts

SPORTS

Mondesi Has the Hot Hand Against Marlins

Outfielder Does Damage With His Bat and His Glove as the Dodgers Cool Florida's Hitters



San Antonio's David Robinson leaping to take a jump shot over Utah's Karl Malone. The Spurs' victory narrowed their series deficit to 2-1.

Jazz Lose Their Rhythm And Spurs Find the Beat

The Associated Press
SAN ANTONIO — This time, the San Antonio Spurs didn't let it come down to the last shot.
After losing two games in Utah that were decided in the final seconds, the Spurs routed the Jazz, 86-64, on Saturday in Game 3 of their Western Conference semifinal series.
"We can enjoy it for an hour or so," said Gregg Popovich, the Spurs' coach, whose team played the Jazz again Sunday at the Alamodome.
The 64 points by Utah tied the record for fewest points in a playoff game, most recently matched by Charlotte in a loss to Atlanta last Tuesday. "The Jazz also set a host of franchise playoff records for offensive foul play."
David Robinson had 21 points, nine rebounds and seven blocks for the Spurs, who capitalized on Utah's dismal third quarter to cut the Jazz's lead to 2-1 in the best-of-7 series.
"We were in a must-win situation and the guys were focused," Robinson said. "We wanted to set the tone de-

The Associated Press
MIAMI — Raul Mondesi bopped and saved three runs with his glove as the Los Angeles Dodgers beat the Florida Marlins, 4-2, Sunday.
Ismael Valdes, the Los Angeles pitcher, survived consecutive solo homers by Gary Sheffield and Derek Lee in the sixth inning, allowing just five hits in eight innings against a lineup that had 35 hits and 22 runs in the first three games of the series.
Mondesi robbed the Marlins in the second inning when he retreated to the warning track and made a running back-hand grab of pitcher Brian Meadows's two-out bases-loaded fly.
Mondesi led off the fourth inning with his fifth homer. Jose Vizcaino's two-run double later in the inning made it 4-0.

• Rain forced the postponement of a doubleheader between the St. Louis Cardinals and the New York Mets. Rain also washed out the scheduled game between the teams Saturday.
In games played Saturday:
Marlins 7, Dodgers 4 Sheffield homered and had four hits overall to support Florida's rookie pitcher, Andy Larkin.
The Marlins beat Hideo Nomo for the seventh straight time as Craig Counsell drove in three runs. Larkin took a three-hitter and a 7-2 lead into the ninth but left after giving up a single and a double.
Braves 6, Padres 4 Chipper Jones hit a grand slam to cap a five-run seventh inning and give Atlanta a club-record 21 consecutive games with at least one home run.

Jones' 12th home run of the season and the fourth grand slam of his career made Kevin Millwood the winner and gave the host Braves their fifth victory in six games.
Pirates 6, Reds 1 In Pittsburgh, Jose Silva outpitched Scott Winchester in a matchup of rookie starters, and Jason Kendall drove in two runs to lead the Pirates.
Silva limited the Reds to one run on five hits in 6 1/2 innings. Jermaine Allenworth and Kevin Young homered and Jose Guillen was 3-for-4 with two more doubles for the Pirates.
Expos 4, Rockies 0 In Montreal, Chris Widger homered for the third time in four games and Trey Moore pitched seven strong innings for the Expos.
Moore allowed six hits in his longest outing in six career starts. He struck out four and walked one.

Giants 5, Cubs 1 In Chicago, Giants' Jeremi Gonzalez pitched his second career shutout, holding San Francisco to just six hits, as host Chicago won the second game of a doubleheader.
Gonzalez walked four and struck out seven in his second career complete game. Chicago got some power from Kevin Orte, who broke out of an 0-for-17 slump with his second homer and a double and drove in three runs.
The Giants won the opener behind the strong pitching of Danny Darwin, who allowed seven hits and struck out four. Kevin Tapani took the loss.

Astros 11, Brewers 6 Pete Schourek pitched five shutout innings in his 1998 debut and Richard Hidalgo tied a career-high with four runs batted in as Houston won in Milwaukee.
Bob Scanlan relieved Schourek to start the sixth with an 8-0 lead and threw his first pitch behind Jeff Cirillo in apparent retaliation for an earlier hit batter.
Brewers 7, Indians 3 Juan Gonzalez

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In Devil Rays' Dome, Fly-Ball Follies

By Mark Maske
Washington Post Service

ST. PETERSBURG, Florida — Wade Boggs, the Tampa Bay Devil Rays' third baseman, called it "the world's largest pinball machine."
The Baltimore Orioles' manager, Ray Miller, took one batting practice look at the place Friday and dubbed it the cradle of "arena baseball."
Welcome to Tropicana Field, the domed home of the first-year Devil Rays and the birthplace of baseball's most quirky ground rules.
The newest American League franchise plays in a mostly wonderful, 45,360-seat ballpark, which was completed in 1990 and underwent an \$85 million renovation beginning in 1996. Tropicana Field is brighter, more colorful and livelier than baseball's other domed ballparks.
But it also has been the setting for

some of the most bizarre plays of the early stages of this season, thanks to a series of catwalks and light banks hanging from the roof above the field.

For example, the Chicago White Sox's Frank Thomas recently hit a blast that deflected off a fair-territory catwalk into foul territory — which, according to the ballpark's ground rules, should have been called a foul ball. But the umpire, Jim McKee, applying common sense, ruled the monstrous drive a home run. The Devil Rays played the game under protest, but it automatically was dropped when Tampa Bay won the game.
The Anaheim Angels' Jim Edmonds was robbed of a sure homer when his rocket-blast fly ball struck a catwalk and landed in the outfield. That ball was ruled to be in play, and Edmonds ended up with a double.
The Oakland Athletics' A.J. Hinch hit a foul pop that smashed a light bulb

and showered the field with broken glass, leading Devil Rays' manager, Larry Rothschild, to quip: "Just another day at the Trop."

The ground rules state that any ball that hits a catwalk can be caught by a fielder on the rebound for an out. A ball that hits a catwalk in foul territory is a foul ball. A ball that hits a catwalk in fair territory but caroms into foul territory is foul. A ball that hits a catwalk in fair territory and lands in fair territory is in play. A ball that gets stuck on a catwalk in fair territory is a double. Any ball that hits the lower catwalk hanging beyond the outfield fence is a home run.
The catwalks cannot be removed, Devil Rays officials say. They also say that by next season the ground rules may be changed so that any ball that hits a catwalk in fair territory is a homer.
But for now, those playing at "the Trop" must be ready for anything.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL										
MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS										
AMERICAN LEAGUE										
EAST DIVISION										
NY Yankees	W	L	Pct.	GB	SEA	W	L	Pct.	GB	
23	7	.767	0	SEA	23	7	.767	0	SEA	
Baltimore	18	16	.529	7	SEA	18	16	.529	7	SEA
Toronto	16	19	.457	9	SEA	16	19	.457	9	SEA
Tampa Bay	13	23	.361	11 1/2	SEA	13	23	.361	11 1/2	SEA
CENTRAL DIVISION										
Cleveland	20	14	.588	0	SEA	20	14	.588	0	SEA
Minnesota	14	20	.412	6	SEA	14	20	.412	6	SEA
Kansas City	14	20	.412	6	SEA	14	20	.412	6	SEA
Chicago	13	20	.394	6 1/2	SEA	13	20	.394	6 1/2	SEA
Detroit	10	21	.323	9 1/2	SEA	10	21	.323	9 1/2	SEA
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Texas	21	13	.618	0	SEA	21	13	.618	0	SEA
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San Francisco	1	29	.033	19	SEA	1	29	.033	19	SEA
Oakland	0	30	.000	20	SEA	0	30	.000	20	SEA
San Francisco	0	31	.000	21	SEA	0	31	.000	21	SEA
Oakland	0	32	.000	22	SEA	0	32	.000	22	SEA
San Francisco	0	33	.000	23	SEA	0	33	.000	23	SEA
Oakland	0	34	.000	24	SEA	0	34	.000	24	SEA
San Francisco	0	35	.000	25	SEA	0	35	.000	25	SEA
Oakland	0	36	.000	26	SEA	0	36	.000	26	SEA
San Francisco	0	37	.000	27	SEA	0	37	.000	27	SEA
Oakland	0	38	.000	28	SEA	0	38	.000	28	SEA
San Francisco	0	39	.000	29	SEA	0	39	.000	29	SEA
Oakland	0	40	.000	30	SEA	0	40	.000	30	SEA
San Francisco	0	41	.000	31	SEA	0	41	.000	31	SEA
Oakland	0	42	.000	32	SEA	0	42	.000	32	SEA
San Francisco	0	43	.000	33	SEA	0	43	.000	33	SEA
Oakland	0	44	.000	34	SEA	0	44	.000	34	SEA
San Francisco	0	45	.000	35	SEA	0	45	.000	35	SEA
Oakland	0	46	.000	36	SEA	0	46	.000	36	SEA
San Francisco	0	47	.000	37	SEA	0	47	.000	37	SEA
Oakland	0	48	.000	38	SEA	0	48	.000	38	SEA
San Francisco	0	49	.000	39	SEA	0	49	.000	39	SEA
Oakland	0	50	.000	40	SEA	0	50	.000	40	SEA
San Francisco	0	51	.000	41	SEA	0	51	.000	41	SEA
Oakland	0	52	.000	42	SEA	0	52	.000	42	SEA
San Francisco	0	53	.000	43	SEA	0	53	.000	43	SEA
Oakland	0	54	.000	44	SEA	0	54	.000	44	SEA
San Francisco	0	55	.000	45	SEA	0	55	.000	45	SEA
Oakland	0	56	.000	46	SEA	0	56	.000	46	SEA
San Francisco	0	57	.000	47	SEA	0	57	.000	47	SEA
Oakland	0	58	.000	48	SEA	0	58	.000	48	SEA
San Francisco	0	59	.000	49	SEA	0	59	.000	49	SEA
Oakland	0	60	.000	50	SEA	0	60	.000	50	SEA
San Francisco	0	61	.000	51	SEA	0	61	.000	51	SEA
Oakland	0	62	.000	52	SEA	0	62	.000	52	SEA
San Francisco	0	63	.000	53	SEA	0	63	.000	53	SEA
Oakland	0	64	.000	54	SEA	0	64	.000	54	SEA
San Francisco	0	65	.000	55	SEA	0	65	.000	55	SEA
Oakland	0	66	.000	56	SEA	0	66	.000	56	SEA
San Francisco	0	67	.000	57	SEA	0	67	.000	57	SEA
Oakland	0	68	.000	58	SEA	0	68	.000	58	SEA
San Francisco	0	69	.000	59	SEA	0	69	.000	59	SEA
Oakland	0	70	.000	60	SEA	0	70	.000	60	SEA
San Francisco	0	71	.000	61	SEA	0	71	.000	61	SEA
Oakland	0	72	.000	62	SEA	0	72	.000	62	SEA
San Francisco	0	73	.000	63	SEA	0	73	.000	63	SEA
Oakland	0	74	.000	64	SEA	0	74	.000	64	SEA
San Francisco	0	75	.000	65	SEA	0	75	.000	65	SEA
Oakland	0	76	.000	66	SEA	0	76	.000	66	SEA
San Francisco	0	77	.000	67	SEA	0	77	.000	67	SEA
Oakland	0	78	.000	68	SEA	0	78	.000	68	SEA
San Francisco	0	79	.000	69	SEA	0	79	.000	69	SEA
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San Francisco	0	31	.000	21	SEA	0	31	.000	21	SEA
Oakland	0	32	.000	22	SEA	0	32	.000	22	SEA
San Francisco	0	33	.000	23	SEA	0	33	.000	23	SEA
Oakland	0	34	.000	24	SEA	0	34	.000		

WORLD ROUNDUP

Victory for Jimenez

GOLF Miguel Angel Jimenez and Miguel Angel Martin, both complaining of kidney stones, finished first and second Sunday in the Balearic Open in Mallorca.

Jimenez, 34, beat Martin, a fellow Spaniard, by two strokes to win the £58,330 (\$95,500) first prize and become the 14th golfer on the Tour to win more than £2 million.

On Saturday Jimenez needed an injection on the course to ease the pain from his kidney stone. Martin was hospitalized Wednesday with the same complaint.

Jimenez fired a last round of 72 for a 7-under-par total of 279. His main rivals faltered at the end. Martin dropped shots at the 14th and 16th holes. Paul McGinley, who finished in a tie for third with Katsuyoshi Tomori of Japan, bogeyed the 15th and 16th. (AP)

Tiger Woods shot his best score on the PGA Tour this year, a 9-under-par 63, on Saturday to take a three-stroke lead after the third round of the BellSouth Atlanta Classic in Duluth, Georgia. (AP)

Corretja Can't Stand Heat

TENNIS Alex Corretja quit during the third set of the final of the German Open in Hamburg on Sunday to give the title to Spanish compatriot Albert Costa.

On a sweltering day, court-side temperatures reached 104 degrees Fahrenheit (40 Centigrade). During the first changeover in the third set, with Costa ahead, 6-2, 6-1, 1-0, Corretja called for a doctor. After being examined, he walked to Costa and shook his hand.

"I felt I was dying on court, but I prefer to live," Corretja said. "I am disappointed for Alex, but I am happy for me," Costa said. Corretja had played four three-set matches in three days. Costa had to play only three games in his semifinal because Karol Kucera retired with foot blisters. (AP)

Ex-NFL Player Is Killed

FOOTBALL Tom Neville, a 350-pound former National Football League lineman, was shot dead by police, who say he escaped from a psychiatric hospital and barricaded himself in an apartment.

Neville, 36, died Saturday in Fresno, California. He had about a dozen gunshot wounds, David Hadden, the Fresno County Coroner, said.

Neville played for the Green Bay Packers and San Francisco 49ers from 1986 to 1992. He had been hospitalized since Wednesday, when police received reports that Neville, armed with a hunting rifle, was acting "bizarre" and "out of control," police said.

Friends and family said Neville, who had been living with his wife and 20-month-old son in Fairbanks, Alaska, had been in Fresno for less than a week. (AP)

1998: A Great Year For Teenage Rivalry

Hingis Beats Venus Williams in Rome Final

By Christopher Clarey
International Herald Tribune

ROME — If you saw the two 17-year-olds strolling down the Via Veneto in street clothes and without rackets, you would see little reason to link them.

Venus Williams has beads in her hair that sway when she moves and a statuesque presence that turns heads, even in a city full of arresting art. Martina Hingis has neither an eye-catching coiffure nor an imposing physique, and the only thing about her appearance that hints at her profession are the calluses on her right palm.

But the odds are excellent that Williams and Hingis will be spending considerable time together in the weeks and seasons ahead. Their rivalry is only in its formative stages, but it is already quite genuine, and on Sunday in the final of the Italian Open, Hingis took a form of revenge on her taller, stronger but less consistent and cagey opponent.

The last time they played was in March, and Williams won in three sets in the semifinals of the Lipton Championships on the sort of hard court she grew up using in Southern California and Florida. Sunday, it was Hingis's turn to win, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3, on the sort of clay court she grew up on in Czechoslovakia and Switzerland.

Hingis has won five of their seven matches. But the more revealing statistic is that in their four meetings this year, each player has won twice, and Hingis said she would not be at all surprised to face Williams again in the French Open final in four weeks.

"Right now, she's the No. 2 player in the world," said Hingis, who has been No. 1 since March 1997.

The computer says that Williams is only No. 7, but based on results since January, it is difficult to refute Hingis's assessment. In her first full season as a professional, Williams has reached the final in four of the seven tournaments she has entered. She reached the final in Rome — only her second clay court tournament as a professional — despite the fact that she often struggled with her footing, timing and shot selection. Her record this year is 26-4.

"It's tough to play against her," said Hingis, who is 30-3 this year. "She's all legs and all arms. One step and she's there. One step and she's almost in the opposite corner. I was trying to mix it up, but sometimes it just didn't work. She was always there and even had a better answer sometimes. But the last three games went fine."

Indeed they did, because at 3-3 in the final set, Hingis hardly appeared certain to win her first Italian Open. The two players had just traded service breaks, and Hingis had lost her serve by making three consecutive errors from the baseline. Together, the finalists combined for 59 unforced errors (33 for Williams, 26 for Hingis), but, as has often been the case in her short career, Hingis found a way to change her ways and lift her game under pressure.

Williams did not help her own cause

by playing six sets and nearly five hours of tennis Saturday, beating Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, 6-3, 2-6, 7-5, and then losing in the semifinals of the doubles with her younger sister Serena. Venus did all that with what she said was a sore left knee, while Hingis, who did not enter the doubles, needed less than an hour Saturday to beat Mirjana Lucic, a 16-year-old Croatian, 6-2, 6-1.

Williams had tape wrapped around her lower left thigh to support the knee. "I don't think it bothered me too much," she said. "It's a case of too many long tight muscles. My muscles are longer than everyone else's."

But her long reach and big serve could not stop Hingis from breaking her serve in two of the final three games. And after winning a 31-shot rally to reach her second match point, Hingis won her second clay-court tournament in two weeks with a backhand volley into an open court. It was an appropriate finish because, in contrast to the ways of Steffi Graf, Monica Seles and Sanchez Vicario, who dominated the game before this wave of teenage talent began to break, this is an all-court generation.

Hingis, the Williams sisters and Anna Kournikova all come to the net with some regularity and have technically sound volleys. Bart McGuire, the new chief executive officer of the women's tour, attributes this in part to the tour's decision to raise the minimum age for full-time professionals.

"It has given them a chance to develop their games without being under pressure to win so early," he said.

Venus and Hingis both turned professional before the rule came into effect, but there is truth in this view.

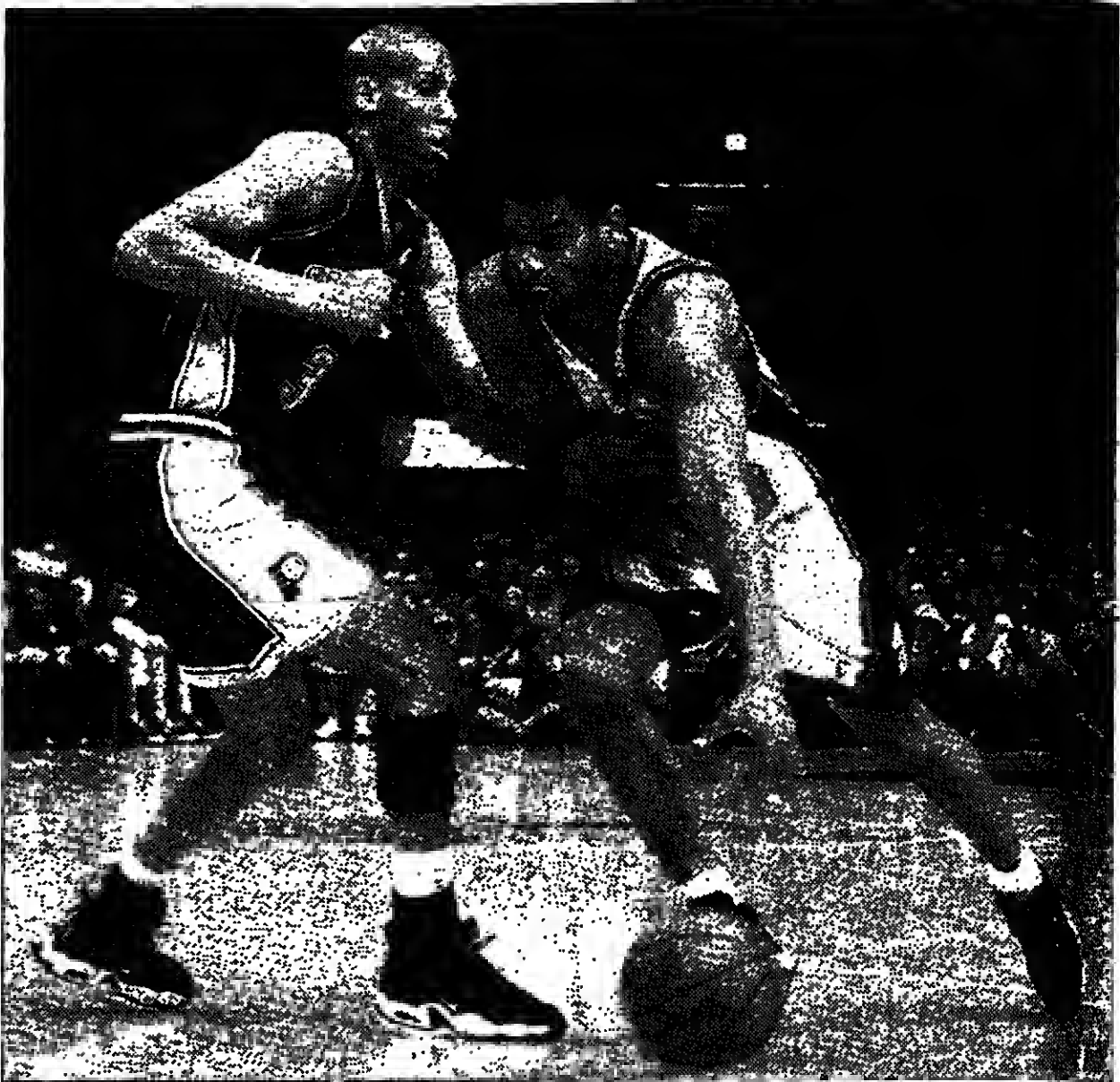
McGuire — who is, of course, in the business of waxing positive in public — also said he would have good news to announce Tuesday about sponsorship and broadcast-rights agreements. He declined to be more specific but said the deals would "not exclude" an eventual accord with the men's tour, which wants to create more combined women's and men's events.

"They haven't made us an offer we can't refuse yet," McGuire said. "But I really believe the women's game is in a position of strength, and not just because of the personalities we have now but because of the fact that women around the world are just beginning now to practice sport in large numbers."

Personality is essential, however, and though there were a few fits of pique over the week in Rome from teenagers on the rise, when Williams and Hingis walked on court for the awards ceremony, they were poised and personable.

"Every day the sun shined, Rome got more beautiful," Venus told the crowd. "I don't think I would mind moving here."

"You can come to my house," yelled a fan in the stands in Italian. Venus waited for the translation. She had been unable to rally and defeat Hingis, but now she had a second chance at a comeback. "Tell him," she said, "that he can have Serena."



The Knicks' Allan Houston driving past Reggie Miller of the Pacers in Indiana's 118-107 victory on Sunday.

Pacers Throttle Knicks in Overtime

Indiana Roms After Miller's Clutch 3-Pointer Ties It in Regulation

Agence France-Presse

NEW YORK — Reggie Miller scored 38 points, including a dramatic 3-point basket to force overtime, and the Indiana Pacers beat the New York Knicks, 118-107, on Sunday in the National Basketball Association playoffs.

The Pacers grabbed a 3-1 edge in the best-of-7 quarterfinal series, which continues Wednesday in Indianapolis. The

Spurs suddenly get sharp. Page 21.

winner will face either the reigning champion Chicago Bulls or the Charlotte Hornets for a berth in the NBA Finals.

"It's going to be a dogfight Wednesday," Miller said. "Nothing is guaranteed."

Miller's 3-pointer with 5.1 seconds remaining in regulation time pulled the Pacers even at 102-102 and led to overtime when New York's Allan Houston clanged a jump shot off the front of the rim at the buzzer.

Miller's basket hushed a sellout crowd at Madison Square Garden and

drained the energy from the Knicks, who went seven minutes without making a basket and committed three turnovers in overtime.

New York did not score in the final 3½ minutes of regulation and the first 3½ minutes of overtime.

In the final frantic seconds of regulation play, Indiana's center, Rick Smith, missed an inside shot and the loose ball was pulled down by Chris Mullin. Mullin passed to Mark Jackson, who found Miller unguarded outside the 3-point arc to the left of the basket.

"We were fortunate to get the ball back," Miller said. "I was surprised to be so wide open."

Jackson opened the overtime with a 3-pointer and a soft arching inside shot. Smith scored inside and Miller added a three-pointer with 88 seconds remaining to give the Pacers a 112-102 edge.

Miller later added a dunk and two free throws. For the game, he shot 10-of-26 from the field and 5-of-13 from 3-point range, but sank 13 of 14 free throws.

The Knicks went on a 12-4 run to grab their largest lead, 97-89, with five minutes to play in regulation. But the

Pacers battled back behind Smith, who was nagged by lingering foot pain after midseason surgery. Smith scored 14 points in the fourth quarter, including 10 Pacer points in a row, to keep Indiana close. "Rick did a great job of keeping us in the game in the fourth quarter," Miller said.

Antonio Davis then took over the heroics for the Pacers, knocking shots by Patrick Ewing and Houston and sinking two free throws to bring Indiana within 100-99.

New York's John Starks, who was nearly tossed from the game in the first half, sank two free throws to boost the Knicks' lead with 19 seconds remaining in regulation, setting the stage for Miller's 3-pointer.

The Knicks received a break late in the first quarter when Starks was ejected for elbowing Miller but reinstated moments later after the referees buckled and agreed to change the call.

New York led, 55-54, at halftime, but the Pacers recovered early in the third quarter, scoring 11 consecutive points to open a 16-3 run that left Indiana ahead, 74-64.



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